The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR.—At Bhaugulpore, on the 8th August, the wife of Hallington Balfour, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

COLLOM.—At Cooly Bazaar, on the 9th August, the wife of W. P. Collom, Commanding the Steam-Tug *Defiance*, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—PATTERSON.—At St. John's Church, on the 10th August, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, Mr. Alexander D. Harris, R. N. R., Commander Steamer *Lightning*, to Miss Rachel Patterson.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

McCAUSLAND.—At Bangalore, on the 10th of August, the wife of W. H. McCausland, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

RYVES.—At Bezwada, Kistna District, on the 8th August, the wife of Captain Ryves, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

COCKBURN.—At Lucknow, on the 11th August, the wife of Captain H. A. Cockburn, Superintendent of Pensioners, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingo if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on the 1st September, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakal, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypore. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on W[illegible] [illegible] at 10 [illegible] carrying Mails [illegible] for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 20th [illegible], after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 15th August, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 20th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1491 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 29th August at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 25th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 16th August, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,619 register. Has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to R. T. DUNDAS, Esq., Superintendent P. and O. Company's Office, Rampart Row; or to BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, Church Gate Street, or at their Office in the native town, No. 56, Juggewan Kika Street.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

EX "ANTIPODES" FROM LONDON.

M P & Co. | B F PM & Co. | A B S | M F U | E M E A

M L & Co. C & Co. | R S

CONSIGNEES wanted for Merchandise marked as above, landed at the Custom House Bunder at the risk and expense of the concerned. Applications to be made to NASMYTH & Co.,

Agents for the Barque *Antipodes*.

19th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Cyclops*, CORDINER, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORDINER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Lightning*, HUSBAND, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HUSBAND will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Lightning*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BRASS BELLS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Ornamental Pillars and Lamps for Gas or Oil. Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Shortly expected to arrive two of Taylor's Patent Steam Travelling Cranes.

A new price list is now ready and will be forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—OOMRAWUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this season. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ઈસટાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will [illegible] received [illegible] Office of the Superintendent [illegible] Marine from [illegible] willing to supply Ship Tonnage for [illegible] conveyance [illegible] Mangalore to Calcutta, of about [illegible] tons of Anandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash*.

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Hankerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tabacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines.

A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींध परेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 22nd August. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the shares will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીએલ આસોશીએશન આર ઈનદી અ એનદ ચાઈનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनांशीयल आसोशीयेशन आफ इंडीया आणि च्यायेना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz:—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 26 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per Share to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

FIREWOOD.—A sale of Government Firewood at the Titwalla Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will take place at noon on THURSDAY the 25th August 1864, at Titwalla.

The Government reserved price is Rs. 4-2 per candy, with this reserve, the sale will be absolute. It will be sold in small lots of about 20 Candies each. TERMS—*Cash*: immediate delivery. The Wood is piled close to the Railway siding, and is open to inspection.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. LECKIE & Co.,

Bombay, 15th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Saw Mill at Tank Bunder for Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. Plans, Specifications, &c. can be seen at the Office of the undersigned on the premises of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. On and after the 19th instant Tenders will be received up to the 31st of this month. SCOTT AND McCLELLAND.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, AND SUEZ TELEGRAPH.—The undersigned will receive Messages for transmission direct by Telegraph from Suez to England and any part of the Continent of Europe.

For Tariff of rates and all other particulars, apply to

ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be [illegible] the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on [illegible] 10th September next.

[illegible] be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per [illegible] overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable [illegible].

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1[illegible] August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864. CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified. By order of the Board,

10th August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

RE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

12th August 1864. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in one of the New Line Regiments is desirous of exchanging into a Purchase Regiment, one early on the roster for England preferred.

Address, "H. R. G.," 1st Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad, Hazara, Punjab.

NOTICE TO EQUESTRIANS.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is about to commence Excavations in Back Bay, and the Public is warned that it will be dangerous for Equestrians to ride upon the Sands between the Woodstacks and the Esplanade.

The Company will not be answerable for any accidents after this notice has been published.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of August 1864, at 10 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, to declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1864, and to confirm the change of the name of the Company from the "Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)" to the "Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,

N. SPENCER, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 15th August 1864.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, on FRIDAY the 26th August 1864:—

1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.
2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.
2 Old ditto ditto.
1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal Plungers and Pulleys and Shafting for working, complete.
1 6-Inch Lathe, with Rests, &c., complete, and with Fly Wheel and Driving Bands.
1 Grindstone and Trough.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Punching Press.
3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Building Chunam.
Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and Country), Block and Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Country Hides, Baskets, Files, &c. &c., 3 or 4 2,000 Gallons Vats, more or less damaged.
56 Basket Bottles.
3 Coal Screws.
1 Bullock Shigram.

AND

One 18 Tons Boat, with Sails, Masts, &c., complete.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—With reference to previous Advertisements, Messrs. BENNET & Co. have been directed by the Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on Building Leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of Ground on the Site of the Old Ramparts:—

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 situate in Hornby Row.
„ 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 „ Rampart Row.
„ 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 „ near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, having a superficial area of 622 yards or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale. By order,

J. TRUBSHAWE,

Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનશ આફ વેલશ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk Sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th August 1864.

2.—The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on or before the 5th September 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th November 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th February 1865; and the remainder on or before the 26th August 1865.

3.—Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

4.—A plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

5.—The form of agreement to be signed by the purchaser or lessee may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay two days before the date of sale.

6.—The following are the general terms of the lease:—

General terms of the lease of the Powder Works Lands and Premises.

I.—The lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 26th August 1864.

II.—A yearly rent of Rs. 400 per annum to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the term, and Rupees 23,025 per annum during the remainder of the lease.

III.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

IV.—Shall have the right of reclaiming Land from the Sea, along the Eastern fore-shore of said Premises as shown in the plan, but no such reclamation to be commenced without one month's previous notice thereof being given to Government, in writing, and a plan being submitted for the approval of Government, and the reclamation to be carried out in conformity with such approved plan.

V.—Should the purchaser or lessee desire to reclaim beyond the limits shown on the plan, and submit a plan of such proposed reclamation within ten years from the date of sale, Government will, if they approve of the proposed additional reclamation, lease the Sea-land required for such purpose for the remainder of the term of 999 years, at a rental of Rupees 100 per acre per annum, to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the remainder of the term, and Rupees 500 per acre per annum during the remainder thereafter of the lease.

VI.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

VII.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkees to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

VIII.—The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants, or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

IX.—Lease to be prepared by the lessor's Solicitor at the lessee's expense.

X.—The lessee not to be entitled to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA. (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England; and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ....6 per cent.
„ 2 months..................8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED. A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

ફારફીચર આફ શેઅરસ

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बॅबे बांडेड वेरहाऊस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Instalments with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. shall not have been paid at the Office of this Company on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

1st Instalment	of Rs.	200	due	on allotment.
2nd	„ „	200	„	1st September 1863.
3rd	„ „	200	„	1st October 1863.
4th	„ „	300	„	10th June 1864.

Total Rs. 900 per Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 13th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—To be let furnished from the 1st November next, "WOODLANDS," a newly-built commodious BUNGALOW near Porcupine Point. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR. — "THE BRIARS."—To be let furnished. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"	30	Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth	18	„
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy	34	„
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality	30	„
Do. do. do. „ 2 „	24	„
Do. do. do. „ 3 „	20	„
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40	„
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30		„

Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.

Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.

Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Revolvers by Colt and Adam.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.

Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port-pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

		per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's		Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857		„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac		„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom		„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's		„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's		„ 30
„ Gerothwold's		„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)		„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine	(do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville		„ 17
The first growths		„ 36

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing	1	dozen	each.
Moselle, „	„ „	1	„	„
Do. Pints	„ „	2	„	„
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„ „	1	„	„
Macobrunner, „	„ „	1	„	„
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„ „	2	„	„
Do. (Black Seal,)	„ „	2	„	„
Brandy,	„ „	1	„	„

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,

Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

			Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à			Rs. 12
St. Julien	do.	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet	do.	do.	„ 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.........Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ....Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ....Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffe	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	44
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } „ Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ....Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ....Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„		
RUM ....Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE			
BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Pints	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.

Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.

Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.

Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints

Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestal with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose nut sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 25 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design,

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatorze; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and at the required strength.

☞ The simplest and purest method of making Tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-Silver.

SALT GLASSES in small silvered dishes, with spoons to match; these elegant articles are now universally adopted at all large dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising severs new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silver-ware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames	„ 25 „ 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

CLARET JUGS. Claret Jugs, richly embossed, or plain, or engraved. From Rs. 25 each.

MUSTARD POTS. Handsome Mustard Pots, with colored glass liners, blue, white, green, or ruby; and best plated frames, pierced or chased. Each Rs. 5 to 10.

Very neat Frosted Glass and numerous other Mustard Pots, with plated tops and handles. Each Rs. 8 to 12.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.—A handsomely Finished Pint Mug, with zig-zag ornamentation, engine turned, glass bottom, with handle and with a shield for a monogram. Rs. 10 each.

SILVER PATTERN BEER MUGS, of various sizes and descriptions, with hinged covers. Rs. 12 to 16 each.

TANKARDS.—Richly Chased Electro-Silvern Tankards, containing an Imperial Quart; the hinged cover also richly chased; from Rs. 32 to 50 each.

Herbert and Co. call particular attention to the rich designs of their Tankards, and which are unparalleled for cheapness, as well as for workmanship.

SALT CELLARS.—Handsome Oval Salt Cellars pierced frame and feet, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with blue glass liners. per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

Handsome Round Salt Cellars, with blue, green, and ruby glass liners. per pair, Rs. 8 to 12.

Plain Plated Salt Cellars, round, with beaded and gadroon border and chased feet, richly gilt inside, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

⁂ A great variety of patterns of Salt Cellars always available.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	8
With measure	9	24	22	38
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	46
Extra strong	17	40	42	73
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Bill, Share, and Stock Broker.
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. JOHN P. R. CESSFORD.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made, and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August, instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE, Watch Maker, has contracted to sell to DADABHOY COWASJEE all that piece or parcel of Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situated at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue No. 360, and Pension and Tax under No. 46, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18. Knowing to all persons having any claim on the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known in writing within eight days from the date hereof to the Collector of Bombay, after which time the purchase will be completed, and any claim that may be made thereafter will be considered null and void.—Dated 20th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHAW SEWJEE WELJEE has agreed with THUCKER GODOO PREMJEE to sell to him all that the right, title, and interest, possessed by the said SHAW SEWJEE WELJEE in, and to a piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situate in Israel Molla, Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay. The ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1580, and the House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, and contains by admeasurement 139 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows: On the East by a passage and house of Booban Cusinjee, on the West by a passage and house of Laljee Soonar, on the North by the house of Khacoo Puddoo, and on the South by the Public Road called Israel Molla Third Row. All persons having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us, as Solicitors for the purchaser, at our office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim. Dated this 19th day of August 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By DR. BIRDWOOD. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst., at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th .... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.57 P. M.	5 44	6 21	0 1	0 24	19th August 1864. Time—7h. 0m. 7s.
Tues.	23	Uranus sets at 9h. 17m. P. M.	5 44	6 20	2 48	3 13	
Wed.	24	St. Bartholomew.	5 44	6 20	3 40	4 9	
Thur.	25	Neptune rises at 8h. 15m. P. M.	5 44	6 18	4 44	5 26	
Fri.	26	Birth of Prince Albert.	5 45	6 18	6 7	6 46	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises, at 7.57 A. M.	5 45	6 17	7 25	8 1	
Sun.	28	St. Augustine—14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45	6 16	8 35	9 0	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 15
AGRA	Aug. 13	LAHORE	Aug. 10
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 13	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 15
BANGALORE	Aug. 16	MALTA	July 25
CALCUTTA	Aug. 12	MEERUT	Aug. 12
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 13
CEYLON	Aug. 1	PUNJAUB	July 30
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	Aug. 8
DELHI	Aug. 11	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	July 19	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

INDIAN Civilians are, in general, men of more than average ability; and, though the plan of governing a great empire by a class of men, who, in defiance of the rule that a scientific division of labour is the foundation on which the structure of modern civilization mainly rests, are required to be at once statesmen, judges, and financiers, is not perhaps the best that could be devised, it cannot be said to be more unsuccessful in its working in India than it would be anywhere else in the world. The weakness of the service is chiefly apparent in the judicial branch of the administration. No unprejudiced observer can help admitting for instance that the frequent changes which have been made of late in the *personnel* of the Civilian staff of the High Court tends to bring the Court into disrepute by causing confusion and delay in the dispensation of justice. No sooner is a civil servant made a Judge than he seems to be anxious to get away: and, as it takes a long time for a Judge to become familiar with the practice of the Court so as to be able to move easily in his harness, it seems but too probable that we shall be vexed in Bombay with a succession of Judges whose principal occupation, while they sit on the Bench, will be that of learning their business. Fortunately for the people of India, the administration of the law is not now wholly entrusted to the Civil Service, and the progress of opinion will ere long compel even the more youthful members of that service to acknowledge the superior fitness of Barrister Judges for the performance of Judicial duties. In the Political Department the Civilians have never had it all their own way, though they have always done their best to exclude military officers from the competition for the most lucrative and most pleasant appointments. But the military men have by the mere force of circumstances generally obtained the preference over Civil Servants, if not in the older and more settled provinces, at least wherever political appointments are coveted as posts of honour as well as of profit. For the first essential qualification of a good Political on the Frontier, or at the Court of some intriguing native prince whose army and people are never well-affected to the English Government, is that he should be a bold, ready, man, with the self-possession and the power of controlling others to his will which are the fruits of experience in war and of a long habit of command. It is men of this stamp who command the respectful admiration and often the devoted loyalty of the natives of this country; and good policy, based on the necessity of never overlooking the exceptional position that the English occupy in this country, seems to call for the appointment to high political posts of none but men who are either soldiers themselves, or who, if Civilians, are not without some practical knowledge of the art of war.

Holding this opinion, we expressed lately our surprise that Government, while making regulation which multiply the difficulties in the way of the employment of military men in political service, has placed no similar restrictions on the admission of Civilians into the political department. We should have thought that our meaning was too plain to be misunderstood, and that it was impossible for any one to suppose our purpose was to "abuse" and misrepresent the Civil Service. Nevertheless, in an article published in its issue of the 15th instant the *Times of India* falls foul of us, and, with an ingenuity peculiarly its own, ignores the main point and goes into an elaborate argument to prove that Civilians do not engross the political appointments. As we never said they did, this argument is not very much to the purpose. We are then favoured with representations of the typical civilian and the typical military man, and requested like Hamlet's mother to "look on this picture and on that." The conclusion drawn is inevitable if the pictures are true, regarding which point there exists some doubt in our minds. Our readers will remember that, in the article which forms the head and front of our offending, we simply asked: Why should not the same qualifications be required from the Civilian aspirant after political honours that are insisted on in the case of the military man? If the latter has to become acquainted with international law, and the conflict of laws, and Persian or Arabic, why should not the former? In reply, we are informed that the Civilian has had to pass at least six examinations before getting any appointment and that his education does not cease with his examinations; "his knowledge of the country and familiarity with the languages, manners and customs of its people are continually increasing, and"—a very pretty bit of special pleading—"though he may never have read the particular works selected as tests, for the military examination, it is fair to assume that he could acquire with ease whatever special knowledge he found necessary in his new but not altogether unfamiliar sphere." As a per contra to this we are assured that military men from the age of sixteen upwards seldom do anything but read novels, and that the acquisition of languages occupies a very small portion of their time. The former of these assertions calls for no comment; the latter is sufficiently refuted by a reference to the Army List, which will show how many officers have passed the Interpreter's test in one or more languages—a test, be it remarked, far more difficult than any examination in languages that Civilians have to pass. It would be very easy to draw a caricature of a Civil Servant not more unjust to the service than the *Times of India's* caricature of a Military Officer is unjust to the army; but we have no wish to run into a similar error to that of our contemporary. We would merely suggest that all military men do not keep their eyes and ears quite shut in this country, and that they too, like the Civilians, obtain every day more knowledge of the languages, customs, and manners of the people.

But the *Times of India* itself admits that, in spite or perchance by reason of the alleged "literary superiority" of the Civilians, military men are, after all, found to be the best politicals; and we ourselves went no further than this. We were discussing the question generally; and though we have known instances of a Session Judge appointed Political Agent without having done a day's work in the Department, and of a young Civilian being placed over the heads of military men senior to him in service both general and departmental, we never denied the capabilities of the Civil Service for political employment. All that we asked was fair play. We contended that the Civilians should, before getting appointments, undergo the same tests as their military brethren have now to submit to; and that one sided regulations should not be adopted which put the army (acknowledged to produce the best Politicals) at a disadvantage in the competition for coveted appointments.

THE *Hurkaru*:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with a small Staff following and escort, is to be at Lucknow in the end of November, when the Lucknow races will commence, and the splendid Cup so liberally given by His Excellency will be competed for. It is positively asserted that all the Head Quarter Officers will pass the winter in the Hills, an arrangement unprecedented as far as our experience and recollection extend."

THE *Englishman*:—"The document which the Othmanzyes and the Judoons of the North-West frontier executed lately when they submitted to the British was, on reaching England, compared with another document executed by the same parties in 1860, and found to be word for word the same. The State Secretary very naturally asks, what greater security there is in the one deed over the other? That of 1860 was only binding at pleasure, this of 1864 must be the same. The late settlement reported of all these questions through the Ameer of Cabul, appears to be more satisfactory than any document signed and sealed by any amount of names or any quantity of wax."

THE same paper hears from Darjeeling that "the Soubah of Dhalimkote has fallen under the displeasure of Toungso Penlow for the aid given to the Mission, and that the Penlow is punishing him by committing some violence in his country. The messenger with the Governor General's letter was detained at Dhalimkote for five days, during which time all sorts of attention and hospitality were extended to him. He was plied with wine and spirits in the hope that some information as to the contents of the letter or the intention of the British Government might be got out of him. The Soubah is in terror of his life, it is said, and rumours are rife throughout Bhootan, that the British are preparing to move into the country, and that the first step has been taken, as a bridge has been ordered to be constructed across the Teesta."

THE *Englishman*:—"The Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration at their meeting yesterday (August 11) of the rates of interest, but in consequence of the fall in Government Securities, the margins on loans on Government paper have been increased about three per cent. Loans are now granted on

5½ paper	...	Rs.	104 per 100	
5 ,,	...	,,	96	,,
4 ,,	...	,,	87	,,

"This determination has relieved a good deal of anxiety felt outside, and the markets will now probably recover their tone. The fall in the price of Securities is to be traced solely to the large quantity sent from London and Bombay for sale. From the former place, the bulk of the paper pressed on this market has been received, tempted by the rates lately ruling.

"The rise which has brought so much paper on this market is a good deal owing to late speculations and time bargains, and we fear the speculators have brought a crisis round, which will cause many of them severe losses. It is a curious turn of events and one which those who love the excitement of time bargains would do well to study."

THE *Friend of India* says:—"The British India Steam Navigation Company are largely extending their fleet to meet all the requirements of the long lines of communication which they have now to maintain from Singapore to the head of the Persian Gulf. At the end of last June the nineteenth of their Steamers, the *Punjab*, made a trial trip from the Clyde to the North Sea. A party of nearly forty ladies and gentlemen were invited by the Directors to enjoy the pleasures of the excursion. Most of the gentlemen were Anglo-Indian officials and merchants who happened to be at home. Among them were Sir Matthew Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay; Sir Richard Sausse; Sir Frederick Arthur, son of a late Governor of Bombay; Mr. Bedingfeld, Secretary to the Mauritius Government; Mr. George Smith; and Mr. William Mackinnon, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta. It was the intention of the Directors to visit Iceland, but, after passing Cape Wrath, the North Sea presented so forbidding an aspect that the trip was confined, for eight days, to the splendid scenery of the Western coasts and Islands, from the Sound of Islay, Staffa, and Iona, up through the localities described in the *Lord of the Isles*, to Stornoway. The great capabilities of the steamer were well tested. Of 1950 tons, she frequently ran thirteen knots an hour. She is a screw built of iron, by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton. She is fitted with all the latest improvements, such as steam windlasses to raise the anchor and the cargo, and furl the sails. She is of the same size, and outwardly presents the same appearance, as the P. and O. Steamer *Bombay*, lately on the Calcutta, and now on the Australian line. Steamers of similar build, to be named the *Asia* and *Cashmere*, are ready for launching, and will reach India, for the same Company, early next year. We believe the direct line between Madras and Burmah is to be resumed, and that more frequent voyages will be made up the Persian Gulf. The new contract for steam communication in Netherlands India, on the liberality of which we last year congratulated the Dutch authorities, has been taken by the shareholders and Directors of the B. I. S. N. Co., under a different name."

IT has been dicovered (says the same journal) that a brisk market exists for the sale of men, women, and children in Cooch Behar. "Men sell their wives quite in the ordinary routine of life, and women sell their children *before* they are born. One woman acknowledged that she bought a girl in order to train her for an infamous purpose, which she called a 'science.' Then a man hired the girl at nine rupees a month and after all ran away without paying the slave-holder-in-chief. A father sold his child for fifty rupees. This was a high price, for a man often fetches no more than from ten to fifty rupees. So cheap have human flesh and blood become in this world. These sales have actually been registered in the Civil Court, and a fee of five per cent *ad valorem* charged upon them. There are brokers who regularly carry on the iniquitous trade for distant customers, and the Bhootanese seem to go regularly to the market. These revelations are made in some papers just presented to the Bengal Government by the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, who thinks that the traffic must be demoralising. The public will fully agree with him. Measures are to be taken to put an end to it, and it is to be hoped that the Commissioner will soon be able to report its final suppression. That a traffic in girls is carried on even in Calcutta appears to be only too certain; they are bought and sold, and trained for a career of vice. These things are very shocking, and a wise Government would not rest till it had tried to make an example of some of the offenders. It is unfortunate that all these discreditable circumstances are discovered to exist in Bengal. This province supplies some rare scandals for the rest of the empire. Is it because of that wonderful police which costs so much, and supplies so many snug appointments for stranded officials?"

THE ELEPHANTA TRAGEDY.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

As your paper of Saturday morning contained an account of what may be termed the "Elephanta Tragedy" which was scarcely correct, Your Elephanta Correspondent ventures to give you a short statement of what occurred as far as can be done without prejudicing the case which will soon form the subject of judicial enquiry.

On Wednesday the 17th instant, about 2 o'clock P. M., the European Overseers engaged on the works of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company had their attention drawn to the house of one of their gang interpreters named Affoo, by the diabolical yells which issued therefrom. On going to the place they with difficulty got into the house and there saw the man Affoo standing upon a table and preaching a crusade as they supposed against law and them. With the curiosity natural to Englishmen, they began to look about the place, but were prevented from doing so by a voice in Chinese English "don't look under the table unless you want to be served like the man that lies there." As this threat was backed by signs of intended violence from over 100 Chinamen armed with sticks and crowbars, and as the Europeans were few, they judiciously retired. Upon their retirement, the Chinamen in the Bungalow brought out on a litter their Chinese Truckman, his body dreadfully cut about and wounded, with blood exuding from every part of his head. The Europeans came forward and tried to get the wounded man removed to the Hospital, but this Christian attempt of theirs was met with yells, and a large party of the Chinamen rushing forward seized the poor man, and, throwing him under an empty shed, stoned him as they supposed to death; they then carried the wretched man some distance off, dug a grave, and buried him in an upright position, but finding that life was not extinct they disinterred him, and eventually disposed of his body, but in what manner has not yet transpired.

On Friday at about 10 o'clock A. M., a detachment of the Tanna Police (and not the 4th Rifles as was supposed) under the command of that distinguished Scinde Policeman Major Henderson, and the energetic and able Magistrate Mr. St. John Gordon, accompanied by Captain Kidder and Mr. James Scott, arrived at the Island, on board a steamer. Exaggerated accounts of the fracas had stamped each European face with that look of care, which only more forcibly brings out the stern determination and the indomitable pluck of Englishmen. The men were disembarked in silence and drawn up at the head of the Pier. The Chinamen the partakers of the horrible outrage of Wednesday stood before them armed with picks and powras—sullen and eyeing askance the new comers, and threatening death to any European who attempted to interfere with them. As had been previously arranged the Magistrate Mr. Gordon and Captain Kidder with a Policeman carrying manacles stepped among the Chinamen. This was the moment of suspense, for on the issue of this moment depended whether the moral weight of Law should prevail over 800 Chinamen, or whether that Pier head should be the scene of a bloody contest. We are glad to say that the moral weight of Law succeeded. The ringleaders were pointed out and secured, some on the spot, others cowering in their hiding places, but the chief ringleader of all and the head interpreter of one of the gangs, Affoo, was still missing. He after a long search was discovered by Mr. Gordon concealed in his Bungalow, which Bungalow Mr. Gordon in the most fearless manner immediately entered alone, seized him by the pig tail, pulled him out of his bunck and secured him eck dhum.

All this time the conduct of Major Henderson is worthy of the highest praise. His coolness, the manner in which he held his men ready to act, and that in the most effective manner, wherever danger might threaten, bespoke the man accustomed to stirring scenes and bloody encounters amongst the Brahuis and Boogtees of Northern Scinde.

It is to be regretted in these days of Chinese lawlessness that the Tanna Police had not an opportunity of teaching these aliens, as they undoubtedly would have done, that law and peace though unknown in Mazagon, are supreme in one of the most retired spots of a Mofussil Magistracy.

Before Mr. Bell the Assistant Magistrate of Tannah.

On Saturday last Mr. Fraser Hore, Solicitor of Bombay, appeared before Mr. Bell on behalf of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, for the purpose of prosecuting the Chinese captured on the charge of having committed the above murder. Mr. Hore, after having stated the facts of the case fully to his Worship, called Mr. Richard Smith who deposed as follows:—

I am an Overseer of the works at Elephanta, and am employed by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. I live at Elephanta. Chinese coolies are chiefly employed upon the works. I remember Wednesday the 17th day of August last, about 2 o'clock on that day I went to turn out the Chinamen to work. When first I went up every thing was quiet. As I was turning them out they all proceeded to the Interpreter's Bungalow. A disturbance immediately ensued in that Bungalow. I tried to see the cause of it but was not allowed to go in. There was a great noise going on inside. I afterwards managed to get into the room. I first took notice of Affoo standing on a table. By the bystanders I was cautioned not to look under the table, lest I should get into trouble with the Chinaman. Affoo was jesticulating to the crowd and addressing them. I could not understand what he was saying. I called Affoo to me. I asked him what he was going to do with the man under the table. He said Wylo, that is go out. From information I received I asked this question. There were about 100 Chinamen there, the room would not hold more. I can distinctly recognise Affoo now in Court as there at the time. I can't recognise any of the others now in Court as present on that occasion. I then left the room. About a quarter of an hour after this I was standing, about 50 yards distance from the same room when my attention was again attracted to the room by a noise. I went to the Bungalow again and saw a large circle of Chinamen formed outside the Bungalow. I got into the circle the best way I could. I there saw a Chinaman bleeding. Blood was flowing from all parts of his head. I enquired for Affoo who acts as Interpreter, and found him at the door of the Interpreters Bungalow. I told him to get some water to wash the blood off the Chinaman, and also to get some men to carry him down to the Hospital. He was not dead then. Affoo only murmured and stood still; he did nothing. In the meantime I found the Doctor Briganza, attending to the Chinaman. I went back to Affoo to get him to provide men to carry down the Chinaman to the Hospital. He asked me if the man would be all right. I told him yes. He said, I no want that man to live. All men want that man killed. I want that man to be killed, he make plenty of humbug. I left Affoo then and found that the wounded man was being led by some crying Chinaman probably friends of his towards the Hospital, I followed. We had not gone more than 50 yards from the Interpreters Bungalow when I heard cries of char char or tar tar, (meaning make war) from a number of Chinamen behind. I should think there must have been 100 or more. I turned round and exclaimed Mun-mun, (meaning stop stop.) They came up to me and told me to Wylo, (go away) I still followed for 10 yards further. I saw Chinaman No. 214 of gang No. 2, who I now point out in Court, with a stone in his hand aiming it at me. He said Wylo Wylo. Identify No. 214 and specify him because he is the only one I recognize out of the many other doing the same. I went behind a ganger's house towards my own house. At the corner of the European lines, I met Affoo. He might have been or he might not have been amongst the crowd, but I did not notice him. I told Affoo to run down and stop the people or he Affoo would get hung. He said what for get hung—and he again repeated the words. I likey much to kill that man and all piecey man likey to kill him. Not one man kill all piecey man kill; he especially mentioned, 1 2 and 3 gangs, and meant that all had a hand in deceased death. Affoo then ran off to where the wounded man was being led. I followed up at a distance. When within about 25 paces of the old Bunyer's storesI found the Chinamen about 80 in number, running away in different directions from the stores. I saw No. 214 of gang 2 throw a stone of about 1 lb. weight at a body which was lying in the stores and hit it. I immediately ran away. At the corner of the European lines when I met Affoo I spoke with him for perhaps 5 minutes, and when he left I did not follow him for perhaps 5 minutes after. When I ran away from the old Bunyer's stores I went to the European lines. A short time after reaching them Affoo came to me. While I was talking to Mr. Sabler, he of himself said to me, Mr. Smith suppose any man come here with summons, all No. 1, 2, and 3, gangs will make pong, pong, for them, meaning that they would resist any one, who came to arrest them; this remark was made with reference to the murder that had just taken place. From the time that the row commenced to the time that I saw the last stone thrown would be perhaps one hour and a half. The Interpreters of Gangs No. 2 and 3, by names Affoo, Ackeim, and Kween live in what I have called the Interpreter's Bungalow. The Chinamen who were engaged in the row and murder were mostly armed with sticks, stones, and Iron rods.

Yesterday the 19th August the police came, I went with them to the old Bunyer's stores, about that part of the stores where two days before I had seen No. 214 of gang 2 throw a stone and hit a body lying there. We found the stones, rags, and Cadjans now in Court covered with blood, and we also found blood on the ground.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned to the following Monday.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

CARWAR, 9TH AUGUST.

CARWAR may eventually become a great place. Government is certainly doing much towards accomplishing this. We have still a small community of Europeans, only about double what we had at Rutnagherry. In addition to the two ghats opened up for traffic, we have an excellent and spacious wharfage. It is 300 feet broad by about 1,000 feet in length, an iron lattice bridge of 80 feet in length has lately been completed.

The barque *Prince Frederick William* arrived last month in this port, with the iron work of the screw pile pier; and the contractor, Mr. Wells, after landing the materials of the pier, screwed down six screw piles. They are of solid wrought iron, and go down about 12 feet in the foundation. The pier will extend 200 feet into the sea, and will have a T head, where the depth of water is 19 or 20 feet. The Light-house column is also completed on the Oyster Rocks, four and a half miles out at sea, and has been mounted by two temporary lanterns, pending the arrival of the proper lantern from England.

The Kyga Ghat road, of which so much has been said and attempted, has twice proved a failure, by the inability of contractors to retain the labourers employed on it. One contractor recently petitioned that the wages of labourers be quadrupled.

The ravages by fever have considerably diminished, but small-pox prevails in many of the boundaries, and workmen from Goa fall victims to it daily. The monsoon has been very heavy up to the 20th of July, but there is no rain now.

RAJKOTE, 12TH AUGUST.

MAJOR KEATINGE left yesterday morning on special duty for Bombay. So far as can be gleaned from current reports, the administrative reforms *in posse* are to be the basis of the conference between the Governor and the Political Agent, more especially the introduction of the "snorting horse" and rail into this province. The capital already subscribed by some of the Chiefs, under the able manipulation of the Satrap of Kattywar, is about fourteen lacs of rupees, the line to run from Ahmedabad *via* Wudwan and Limree. As this will be a most important enterprize calculated to develope the latent resources of this Peninsula, it is hoped that Red-Tapeism and Circumlocution will be disappointed, for the nonce, in procrastinating its sanction. *Apropos*—on the Minister Regent of Rajkote being consulted as to whether the Chief, who is a minor, would not desire the privilege of contributing his mite towards such a national undertaking as the "Kattywar Branch Railway," the Political Agent was nonplussed to learn that the young Chief's financial budget, annually, exhibited an enormous deficit. A kind proffer was immediately tendered for permission to inspect the accounts and advise curtailment, but the Karbarries, being children of this world who are in their generation wiser than the children of light, politely declined the honour, confident that a scrutiny of the books would irretrievably ruin the reputation for veracity of the chief Karbarrie, and peradventure bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. Moreover, some tangible system of administrative jurisprudence will also be discussed, as the substitute now doled out as British law to the needy litigants of Rajwarra is a conglomeration of ancient Hindoo traditions and modern customs, intensified with a spicing of national comity and the conflict of laws. A respectable Mogul of your city, who was lately despoiled of about rupees 4,000 property at Joonaghur, and personally satisfied of the *modus operandi* of law in this degraded court, appealed to the Political Agent for redress, by memorial, and received the following endorsement:—"In this case the petitioner having traded *to suit his convenience* beyond the protection of British courts of justice must seek redress from the civil court at Joonaghur." Dissatisfied with the reply, and the court to which he was referred being proverbially one of the most profligate and debased, where justice is bartered, the memorialist again appeared on the paper scene and was this time met with the following second endorsement:—"In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I regret to inform you that I am not prepared to take any steps in the matter of your complaint." The contradiction of the spirit of both endorsements being obvious the aforesaid Mogul is on his return to Bombay, in order, as alleged, to consult a "gentleman of the long robe."

If coming events cast their shadows before the grandiloquent rumours emanating from our vice-regal seat will, in some measure, be verified. At present, Grundyism has full sway as to the probabilities or improbabilities of the cessation of military law in the camp bazaar, a consummation devoutly hoped for. The clique of native *Jees* who have so long ruled the cantonment bazaar for self-aggrandisement, are very well known, and there can be no doubt that when the bazaar is placed under the discriminating eye of Major Keatinge, rascaldom and its satellites will, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Rumours are also prevalent respecting the introduction of a Small Cause and Insolvent Court to be presided over by a Barrister Judge. The want of an Insolvent Court has always been felt as a great desideratum, as such a judicature will do much to relieve this world's *invalids* from the avarice of our Shylocks, if it does not prove a "Keatinge's Lozenge" to many a pocket.

The political wedge has been inserted into the flanks of the Kattywar Chiefs, as regards remission of transit duties; and hence, for the past month, the public have been treated, as the sequence, with stereotyped translations of their magnanimous sentiments in the Kattywar *Moniteur*. Whilst admiring their generosity, it must be confessed their ideas of political economy and its laws would be greatly improved, were some of the *alumni* of your city to translate Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" into the vernacular, not only for the edification of the Chiefs, but as a means of increasing the revenue of each estate.

Major W. W. Anderson, Assistant Resident of Baroda, and lady, arrived here a few days ago and will remain until the close of the great "Kattywar Industrial Exhibition," which comes off on the 15th November next. Although at our Exhibition there will be no crystal palace to receive the products of the earth, and the fruits of scientific progress; no splendour, pomp, and pageantry, with salvoes of artillery, and all the other paraphernalia which have characterised similar inaugurations; notwithstanding, should it prove that great social lesson, not less valuable than the educational, in the material as well as the moral problem of man's existence—"peace and good will"; that lesson which teaches peace by peaceful habits; inculcates brotherhood by example, which is better than precept; and ennobles and elevates the nation for whose social, moral, and intellectual beatitude the project was conceived and consummated; then will it not only be the commencement of a new era in the annals of Kattywar, but also, in association shed a lustre on the name of Kattywar's Regenerator—Major Keatinge, Political Agent; and his able colleague, the President of the Exhibition—Major W. W. Anderson, Assistant Resident, Baroda.

That great and good man Anuntjee Ameerchund, the trusty adviser of the Nawab of Joonaghur, and confidante of every other native court in the province, after a brilliant and successful career of nearly half a century, loaded with honours and wealth, retires into private seclusion. It is said as a befitting denouement to his chequered life, he purposes visiting the holy shrines of Benares, and as an orthodox Hindoo, performing the necessary ablutions in the sacred waters of the Ganges. His deeds of philanthropy in Kattywar are as familiar as household words; while there is scarce a politico who served in this province during the last half century, but must have a lively remembrance of him, and can bear testimony to his unflinching integrity, his disinterestedness, his openness of heart, rectitude of purpose, and boundless, unostentatious public and private charities; in a word, "he done good by *stealth* and *blushed* to find it fame." Those who knew him best, especially the politicos, will most appreciate the great loss of such a statesman, while all must admit

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

It is stated that the friends and admirers of "Kattywar's hope" purpose holding a meeting in the agency to record their high sense of his self-denying labours of love, by the erection of a marble bust in the great hall of the agency. Major Keatinge, it is reported, is about to recommend to Government that the *Star of India* or some other appropriate decoration be conferred on him whom all delighted to honour.

Olympic games and other amusements, since the advent of Captain LeGeyt and other Politicos from the districts, have been the order of the day, and daily attract crowds of gaping natives who exclaim *wah, wah*, as the ball recoils from the bat of the "best cricketer" and rolls far away along the green sward. Nevertheless, the [illegible] cannot conceive the pleasure the *sahib logue* derive from running up and down to the stumps and after the ball. I send an account of the first day's innings.

Our monsoon this year has set in with moderate showers, and from all accounts the young crops are thriving. Cereals have supplanted cotton in most parts of this province, so that it is hoped a rich and plentiful harvest this season will relieve the sad sufferings inflicted upon many a poor home-stead, by the high prices of grain now obtaining.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALICUT, MALABAR, 20TH AUGUST.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

19TH AUGUST.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 8¼ discount.
Five per cent., 1½ to 2 premium.
Five and half per cent., 8½ to 8¾ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1⅝d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £2
Jute, £4
Seeds £3 17s. 6d.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 11-6 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 13 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-11 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 annas 6 pies to 11 annas 9 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, steady.

BOMBAY.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act XXV. of 1864 to the province of Mysore.

THE Public Works Congress will meet on Monday, the 29th instant, in the Legislative Council's Office, Civil Lines, Poona.

DR. H. W. GRAHAM has been appointed in the room of Dr. Shekleton, as Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

CAPTAIN R. E. HILLS, R. E., Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, is appointed Executive Engineer, Mhow.

MR. R. B. BARTON was sworn in on Saturday last before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hore, as the Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay.

THE foundations for the new European General Hospital are nearly completed, and preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the works, after the rains, are being made.

ACCORDING to the plans of the Architectural Secretary of the Ramparts Removal Committee, it appears that the new buildings on the site of the old Ramparts are to have an arcade over the foot-way (24 feet in width) along the whole of the east front.

WE regret to hear that Mr. J. P. Hornsby, Assistant Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, is about leaving Bombay for Europe at an early date on account of impaired health. This gentleman will take with him the good wishes of all who have had occasion to come in contact with him either on business or otherwise. We trust that his health will be speedily renovated in his native land.

WE have reason to believe that the statement which appeared in a contemporary on Friday last, that a Mr. G. H. Rowell was to succeed Mr. Broughton as General Manager on the G. I. P. Railway, is without foundation. The probability is that either Mr. Keily or Mr. Barnett will take up the acting duties of General Manager, until such time as a new Executive officer is appointed by the London Board.

ON Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, the body of a man of the Bania Caste was seen floating in the Baboola Tank opposite the Jamsetjee Hospital; the body was immediately taken ashore, and was lying upon the verge of the tank until half-past four in the afternoon. Leaving duty aside, the fact of a human corpse lying the whole of the day within sight of passengers, whether pedestrians or otherwise, in a well frequented thoroughfare is anything but proper.

GOVERNMENT have instructed Captain Fuller, Presidency Executive Engineer, to prepare estimates for the erection of a new House of Correction on Butcher's Island. The necessary preliminaries will be commenced immediately after the rains are over, so that the Bengal Government may be applied to for the necessary sanction. There is every reason to believe that the sale of the materials of the present [illegible]ison and the site on which it stands will more th[illegible]se the cost of the new building.

WE understand that a good n[illegible] employes on the Reclamation W[illegible] Land and Press Company have [illegible] by the Bombay Reclamation Company [illegible]ced rate of pay. There is reason to believe th[illegible]rs. Nicol & Co. would be induced to part with some two or three thousand Chinese coolies, who as Tom Cringle says, "work like mad," on reasonable terms; surely the new Company will avail themselves of this opportunity, and as they are determined to do things on a gigantic scale they can afford to keep a small military force to keep these worthies in order.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—From a report submitted to Government on the 11th instant, by Mr. W. Ravenscroft, and which was placed on Saturday last at the disposal of the press, it appears that on the 15th of July last one Kusson Fukeera was charged in the Magistrate's Court at Surat with having offered for sale adulterated cotton under Section 3 of Act IX. of 1863. The charge was established against the accused, who was fined in the sum of Rs. 75, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one month, and the two bales were ordered to be confiscated.

WE are informed that a good deal of dissatisfaction is manifested among the European Mounted Police, who as their designation express, are supposed to be Europeans. The grievance complained of is that a half-caste non-commissioned officer is placed in charge of the men. We believe that one of the regulations of the military service is that no half-caste or Eurasian should hold service in the European ranks of the army, much less be placed in command of Europeans. For obvious reasons this is a good and proper regulation, the departure from which must be subversive of discipline.

IT appears that the recommendation, contained in a letter of one of our correspondents last week, that the ground included in Fort George should be made use of for building purposes for the exclusive use of Europeans is not likely to be conceded. A weekly contemporary informs us "that the authorities have resolved upon a different procedure. Towards the Esplanade the defences are to be removed; most of the present buildings are also to be removed: instead of the present faces, there are to be two fortified faces, at some distance beyond the present, seaward, and commanding the town; within these are to be constructed quarters for several hundred artillerymen, to be occupied whenever required, and dwellings for artillery officers."

WE understand that the appointment of a fourth Police Magistrate for the town and Island of Bombay will very shortly take place. It is fully expected that Mr. N. W. Oliver, who has now been Acting Senior Magistrate for close upon two years will be confirmed in that appointment. It is generally conceded that no better choice could be made than this gentleman, whose long experience in the work and the highly satisfactory manner in which he has acquitted himself while on the Magisterial Bench fully qualify him for this office. Mr. Lecke will doubtless be confirmed in his appointment of second Magistrate: while Mr. Brown will of course retain (though probably only for a short time, as he is expected to retire on his pension) the Bench of the third Magistrate. The only question at issue is as to the selection of a fourth Magistrate. It has been urged upon Government to bestow the appointment on a native, but whether Government has determined upon doing so or not we are not in a position to say. But if such is their determination, it is to be hoped that it will be conferred upon some one well up to the work, and, if possible, acquainted with the duties. Let the matter be decided in which way it may, the interests of the public demand that the appointment should be made forthwith, so that the new incumbent may set to work and clear off some of the large arrears of Municipal cases, which the present Magistrates are never likely to have an opportunity of doing, as it is now more than they can do to dispose of the current business.

WE have been told, in the strictest confidence, and we impart it to our readers on the same condition, that His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield expects to proceed home shortly, and undertake the duties of Secretary of State for War, in place of Lord de Grey, and that Sir Hope Grant will be appointed Commander-in-Chief, in place of Sir Hugh Rose.—*Indian Military Gazette, August 20.*

THE CONVENT SCHOOL.—On Thursday last the Convent School was favoured with a visit from Lady and Miss Frere, accompanied by Captain Leith, Aide-de-Camp. The visit being announced a few days before, the children were enabled to prepare a reception suitable for the occasion. At the appointed hour all the children, forming three divisions, the Day-scholars, the European and native orphans, were in readiness, and being decorated with their respective badges of classes and keeping in perfect order, looked like a Brigade in array. The distinguished visitors were greeted with a song of welcome, and then an address was presented together with some handsome pieces of work made by the children. The Ladies expressed repeatedly their great satisfaction, and seemed highly delighted at seeing the children looking so well and in such good spirits. After having visited the whole establishment, the Ladies went back to the reception-room and examined with evident pleasure some of the children's work intended for the new fair. Her Ladyship has kindly accepted the patronage of it, and fixing herself the day for the Fair to take place on the 26th and 27th inst. from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M. in the Convent Hall, has promised to honour it with her presence.—*Poona Observer, August 20.*

OUR readers and the public generally will be glad to learn that orders have been sent by the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at home to the Commanders of their vessels here to the effect, that they are to make the quickest passages they can, consistent with the safety of their charges without reference to the contract time. It is therefore likely that we shall have, in future, to chronicle passages in point of speed equal to the one just made by the *Nubia*.—*Hurkaru, August 11.*

A PAINFUL rumour was afloat in Calcutta yesterday, to the effect that a mutiny had taken place on board the P. & O. mail boat *Rangoon*, and that the steamer was, in consequence, prevented from going to sea. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary of the P. & O. Company for the subjoined information on the subject:—

"Some of the crew of the *Rangoon* deserted at the last moment, and the Company had to look up more men—nothing more."—*Indian Daily News, August 11.*

WE learn with great pleasure that it is now certain "that nine hundred and seven females are expected out from England to join the Indian Telegraph Department as signallers, and in various other capacities to carry on the operations of that Department in all its branches.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	BYCULLA. In.	BYCULLA. Cts.	FORT. In.	FORT. Cts.	COLABA. In.	COLABA. Cts.
Aug. 14th	0	42	0	14	1	58
,, 15th	0	8	0	49	0	32
,, 16th	0	44	0	48	0	82
,, 17th	0	32	0	80	0	27
,, 18th	0	40	0	30	0	43
,, 19th	0	0	0	30	0	3
,, 20th	0	13	0	5	0	5
For the week	1	79	2	56	3	50
Previously registered	44	52	49	53	30	14
Total Fall	46	31	52	9	33	64

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic week ending August 7th, 1864.

No. of Passengers 60,522. Amount......	33,117	9	4
Merchandize	53,603	7	2
Total...	86,721	0	6

Corresponding week last year.
OPEN 553 MILES.

No of Passengers 61,064. Amount......	30,785	8	3
Merchandize	22,321	3	0
Total...	53,106	11	3

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Report of the Special Commissioner informs us that the entire length of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line sanctioned from Bombay to Ahmedabad is 309 miles, 124 of which were under construction at the date of the Report. The remainder 185 miles from the station of Bulsar to Ahmedabad, constitutes the open line which has been available for public traffic since the beginning of last year.

The works on this Railway are constructed upon what is termed the departmental system; that is, by the direct agency of the Company's Engineers without the intervention of contractors. The local Government have been from the first most strongly in favour of the contract system which has been so successfully worked on the G. I. P. Railway. The B. B. and C. I. Company on the other hand maintain that as they must keep up a staff of engineering officers for superintendance, the works would be far more cheaply constructed by means of native labour employed under the immediate control of those officers, than under the operation of the high prices it would be necessary to give to induce English contractors to accept the undertaking. Much might be said on both sides of the question; but it is now admitted on all hands that the Company's officers have pushed the departmental system too far, not only refusing to let their work to large contractors, but rejecting also the economical system of petty contracts, always adopted with advantage in this country, and preferring to undertake themselves every item of work in detail, for the management of which the Engineers possessed neither the local knowledge nor the necessary experience. Such a system requires extraordinary qualifications in the Chief Engineer, but in which, Mr. Taylor considers, the Company's officers were deficient. The success of the departmental system depends of course entirely upon the character and *morale* of the officers employed to work it. Above all, the Chief Engineer must be one of proved professional ability, who, possessing the entire confidence of his employers, can bring to his work that administrative tact and devotion to duty which are essential for the control of a department charged with the execution of so great a number of works in detail. The Company were by no means fortunate in this respect. The first Engineer who came out to this country with a high reputation commenced the works with vigour and earnestness, but after the experience of two or three years it was found that neither the progress made nor the economy secured were at all commensurate with the expectations that had been formed. The Chief Engi[illegible] blamed the Company for the tardiness with [illegible] transmitted from England and [illegible] Company [illegible] by condemning the Engineer for [illegible] different [illegible]sion and inattention to duty, and he was finally removed. His successor had even a shorter tenure of office: [illegible] was found wanting in several particular, and was removed at the end of a year. Subsequently the department appears to have struggled on for about a year without any directing head, the management being left in the hands of the Deputy Engineers of divisions, one of whom was likewise removed from office in consequence of disputes and differences with the Managing Agent. Changes such as these were distractive of all efficiency in executive management, and it is matter for surprise that it should have required the strictures of the Government to induce the Directors to provide the obvious remedy. They at length resolved to send from England their own Consulting Engineer, Colonel Kennedy, with powers of Engineer-in-Chief in this country, who is now the head of the department. [Col. Kennedy has since retired.]

The Commissioner considers that there is an imperfect control over the expenditure in the Locomotive Department, no indents are submitted for the works undertaken, nor are any regular returns kept to show the true cost of the work performed. The wages of the establishments are submitted for audit, and these are correctly charged to capital and revenue in detail from the day-labour sheets. But the consumption of stores by this department is not accounted for, a settlement of those consumed for revenue purposes being alone submitted for audit in order to the cost thereof being recovered from revenue and repaid to capital.

Over the Store Department there is generally little control. The system of accounts are lax and the accounts have naturally fallen into arrears and disorder.

On the whole, the Commissioner considers the administration of this Railway in all its branches presents precisely similar defects, proceeding from the same causes as those depicted in a previous report on the E. I. Railway. Imperfect estimates and indiscriminate authorisation, and the absence of a well organised system of accounts, produced, as was natural, a lamentable disregard of economy, order and regularity, and virtually placed the expenditure beyond control. What was really needed, when, late in the day, the evil began to be seriously felt, was a more accurative knowledge on the part of the Government officers of the detail working of the Railway Department, combined with the nerve to apply effective and comprehensive measures of remedy. [In reference to this Col. Rivers remarks:—"Government officers were fully aware of the working, or rather the inefficient working on this Railway, but what to do short of stopping the works, or removing the principal officers, neither of which had they the power, was not very clear."] Now that the Railway is near completion, the bulk of the money has been spent, and the liabilities of Government have incurred, there is no alternative but to accept the results, however unsatisfactory they may be.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*20th August.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

JACK GETTING A CHANCE.—A seaman named William Goddard, belonging to the ship *John Mellwish*, was placed at the bar on a charge of having assaulted Mr. W. Finlay, second mate of the same ship.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it would appear that on the previous day when they were stowing cargo, the prisoner was observed by the mate to be going about his work in a most lubberly manner, and he remonstrated with him accordingly, and told him the way in which he wanted it done. Instead of the prisoner cheerfully obeying the mate's order, as he should have done, he became insolent and eventually struck the prosecutor on his mouth.

Some witnesses were called by the prosecutor but they failed to substantiate the charge.

His Worship told the prisoner that the charge against him was of a very serious nature, but as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, he would give him a chance, and accordingly discharged him.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*20th August.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A FAMILY QUARREL.—Shamul Sumuel, Daniel Hasajee, Abraham Sumuel, Rueben Abraham, and Soloman Ballajee were charged with committing an assault upon one Abraham Bhickajee. The prosecutor stated that he was an English writer employed in the European General Hospital. On the day the assault took place he was at his house in Oomercarry, and having stepped outside for the purpose of taking an observation regarding the weather, was about to re-enter his dwelling, when he was considerably astonished by finding himself accelerated in his movements by the application of a thick cudgel to the broad of his back; upon looking round he found that the second prisoner, who was represented by Mr. Nesserwanjee, was the person who had favoured him with the application, the first prisoner next approached and struck him across the arm, when the other two likewise assaulted him, and the third prisoner gave him a blow with a stick on the right eye with such force that the cheek was cut through, and for the moment the blow so stunned him that he fell. A policeman unaccountably happened to be upon the spot, seeing the prisoners pass with sticks in their hands, talking excitedly with much gesticulation, forthwith took them into custody on suspicion; shortly after the prosecutor arrived, bleeding considerably from a wound over the eye, he recognised the prisoners whom he accused of committing the assault complained of. Some witnesses, who saw the transaction, proved the assault, and the three first prisoners were fined each Rs. 50, and the others Rs. 25 each.

The quarrel was a family arrangement. It appeared that the prosecutor had ill-treated his wife; the first prisoner being an uncle and next of kin had resented the same by coming down upon the unmanly husband and giving him, with the aid of some friends, the thrashing he received. It is to be lamented they did not make it better, for wife-beating should be discountenanced here as well as in England, females in this country are invariably averse to making complaints against their husbands in police courts for ill usage, and although assaults must be punished, it is not to be a surprise, if indignant relatives, in cases like the present, take the law into their own hands.

SPORTING.

CRICKET AT RAJKOTE.

A MATCH which excited great interest at this station, from the well known stamina of the players, came off on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, between the ARTILLERY versus THE STATION. From the well known metal of such players as Messrs. Le Geyt, Leathes, Butler, &c., it would perhaps be invidious to draw distinctions, but as is often the case, even in [illegible], the battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift; so also, unfortunately, the stubborn [illegible] was realised here as the scores will demonstrate. During the present "challenge," the round, under-hand bowling of Captain Stone and Lt. Eden was not only inimicable, but A 1, while the fielding of Messrs. Scott, Gray, Le Geyt, Trimbuck and Ecknath was superb. The almost mathematical exactitude of [illegible] as a "long scout" of Mr. E. B. Scott, his tact in either catching or stopping the ball, is admirable. Messrs. Le Geyt, Leathes, Butler and Maher would do well to adopt the round-hand-twisted bowling of the above masters, while in fielding all, without exception, may take a leaf from the "champion," the admiral of the admiring.

ARTILLERY.—*First Innings.*

Dr. Burrowes	Not out	61
,, Butler	ct. Jackson	50
Capt. Stone	bd. Le Geyt	1
Lt. Walker	bd. Jackson	17
,, Turner	bd. Le Geyt	8
Sergt. Jones	ct. Dennis	0
,, Maher	bd. Le Geyt	15
Pt. Gungadeen	bd. do	0
,, Trimbuck	bd. Leathes	8
,, Boodun	ct. Le Geyt	5
	Total	154
	Byes	10
	Wides	10
	Grand Total	174

THE STATION.—*First Innings.*

Capt. Le Geyt	bd. Butler	0
,, Miles	bd. Burrowes	1
,, Leathes	bd. Maher	7
Lt. Jackson	bd. Butler	20
Major Dennis	bd. Maher	6
,, Gray	Stumped	0
Lt. Eden	bd. Maher	2
Mr. Scott	ct. Burrowes	3
Lt. Iredell	ct. Turner	0
Ecknath	bd. Maher	2
	Total	41
	Byes	4
	Wides	0
	Grand Total	45

P. S.—Owing to the great odds in favour of the ARTILLERYISTS, I learn THE STATIONERS do not intend to play, but admit their signal defeat. VIVANT ARTILLERY!

LUCKNOW RACES.

THE Commander-in-Chief's Cup, value Rs. 1,500, presented by H. E. Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., K. S. I., &c. For Maiden Arabs. 1½ mile. N. I. T. Club, Welter, weight for age raised 6 lbs. G. R.

First Entries closed 1st August.

Captain George's .... b a h Denmark.
Peter Pilgrim's .... g a h Pantomime (late Old Harry.)
Captain Williams's .... g a h Pollux, aged.
———————— ns g a h King Arthur.
Major Macpherson's .... g a h Sir Launcelot, aged.
Colonel Seymour's .... b a h Faust, 6 years.
———————— b a h Gold Mohur, 6 years.
Lieut.-Col. Seymour Blane's, g a h Cundoolah.
Mr. H.'s .... ch a m Rame, aged.
Captain Chalmers .... ns g a h Misty Morn.
Mr. W. W.'s .... b a h Ruler.
———————— g a h Harlequin.
Captain Chesshyre's .... b a h Crusader, 5 years.
———————— g a m Flora, 5 years.

The entries of Mr. W. W. and Captain Chesshyre stand good, only provided the Lucknow races take place after the 15th January 1865.

To prevent mistakes the North India Turf Club scale of weight for age in use at the time the first prospectus was published will hold good (with 6 lbs. added), viz.:

		st.	lbs.
3 years old	....	7	13
4 ditto	....	9	4
5 ditto	....	9	11
6 ditto	....	10	0

The 2nd and last entries will close on November 1st 1864.

HENRY J. WILKIN, Major and A. D. C.
Simla, 2nd August 1864.

RAJPOOTANA MEETING.

(REVISED PROSPECTUS.)

Stewards.—Major Furneaux, 103rd Regiment; Major Tyacke, 106th Regiment; Captain Chesshyre, Staff Corps; Captain Woodward, R. H. A.; Captain Moore, 2nd Cavalry; and Lieut. Garrow, 17th N. I.

First day, 11th October.

1ST RACE.—The *Nusseerabad Derby*. For all Maidens, Weight for Age, with one stone in excess. 1½ mile. Rs. 400 from the fund. Entrance, 3 G. Ms. if entered and named on 1st September H. F. Entrance, 5 G. Ms. [illegible] 1st Octob[illegible] F. Three Horses from different [illegible] to star[illegible] withheld.

2ND RACE.—The *Consolation Stakes*. Rs. 125 from the Fund. Entrance, 2 G. Ms. R. C. Horses valued at Rs. 700 to carry 10st. 7lbs to be added or deducted, for every Rs. 100. Any Horse claimed to be sold in the usual manner, all excess to go to the fund.

3RD RACE.—A *Tattoo Race*. For all Tattoos, 13 hands and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. 1 G. M. entrance. Catch Weights. ½ mile Heats.

Second Day, 13th October.

1ST RACE.—The *Joudhpoor Cup*, value Rs. 500. Presented by H. H. The Rajah of Joudhpoor. For all Arabs. Weight for Age, with 1st. in excess. Winner of the "Derby" 5lbs. extra. Winner of former seasons 7lbs. R. C. Entrance, 5 G. Ms. if entered and named on 1st Sept. H. F. Entrance, 7 G. M. if entered and named on 1st Oct. H. F. Second horse to save his stake. Three horses from different Stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—The *Welter*. Rs. 300 from the Fund. 1st. Maidens allowed 7lbs. The winner of the "Derby" 4lbs. R. C. Entrance, 3 G. Ms. if entered and named on 1st Sept. H. F. Entrance, 5 G. Ms. if entered and named on 1st Oct. H. F. Three horses from different stables to start, or the public money will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—The *Hack Stakes*. Rs. 75 from the fund. 1 G. M. Entrance. 10st. ¾ Mile. The winner to be sold for Rs. 400. All excess to go to the fund.

4TH RACE.—The *Galloway Stakes*. Rs. 175 from the fund. Rs. 40 Entrance. 1 mile. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10st.

Third Day, 15th October.

1ST RACE.—The *Merchants' Plate*, value Rs. 300. Presented by the merchants of Nusseerabad. A Handicap. ¾ Mile Heats. 1 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Rs. 50 Entrance for acceptances, to be declared in writing before 2 P. M. the day before the Race. Three Horses from different Stables to start, or the added money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—The *Charger Stakes*. For all horses that have been regularly ridden on parade three months before the meeting. Rs. 100 from the fund, Rs. 20 entrance. 11st. ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—The *Scramble*. Rs. 75 from the fund. Rs. 10 entrance. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Catch weights over 11st.

Fourth Day, 18th October.

1ST RACE.—The *Star of India Cup*, value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Rajah of Jeypore. A handicap. 2 miles. To close and name on 1st September, Rs. 25 entrance with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for starters. Acceptances to be declared in writing before 2 P. M. the day before the Race. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Second horse to save his stake.

2ND RACE.—The *Jeypore Plate*, Rs. 175 from the fund. Rs. 40 entrance. R. C. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10st.

3RD RACE.—A *Tattoo Race*. For all Tattoos 13 hands 2 inches, and under. Rs. 75 from the fund. 1 G. M. entrance. Weight for inches. 13 hands to carry 8st. 4lbs to an inch. ½ mile heats.

Fifth Day, 20th October.

1ST RACE.—The *Forced Handicap*. For all winners, excepting chargers, hacks, galloways, scramble and tatoos at an entrance of Rs. 20 for each race won, open to losers at an entrance of Rs. 150 from the fund. 1½ miles.

2ND RACE.—The *Beaten Handicap*. Rs. 100 from the fund. 2. G. M. entrance 1 mile.

3RD RACE.—A *Galloway Handicap Sweepstakes* of Rs. 100 each.

There will be an extra day for Hurdle Races, Soldiers' Races, Games, &c.

RULES.

1. The Western India Turf Club Rules as far as practicable.
2. All who run horses to subscribe not less than Rs. 50 on the same terms of exception as the forced handicap. For these exceptions Rs. 20. In case of confederacies, each confederate to pay the above amount.
3. No public money given for a walk over.
4. Winners to pay a course fee of Rs. 5. All other horses running, or training on the course, Rs. 2.
5. Should the funds not suffice, a proportionate deduction will be made.
6. All entries (unless otherwise specified) to be notified in writing, and all stakes paid to the Secretary by 10 A. M. the day before the race.—*Mofussilite, Aug. 12.*

BENGAL.

THE *Dacca News* reports more disturbances in Cachar:—

"Cachar is rapidly becoming a land of tragedies. Mr. Hunter, a tea-planter, in playing a practical joke on the gentleman whose bungalow he shared, is shot down in the dead of night. Mr. Russell, another planter, and we believe, an American, is set upon in his coolie lines, and in self-defence wounds two of the coolies so severely that they die. He is, or will shortly be, on his way to Dacca, to be tried at the next criminal sessions. And now we have heard, that Mr. George Sellar, who has his garden at a place called Munnacherra, has been attacked by his coolies and so severely hurt that his life is in danger. We give the story as we have received it. It appears that twenty or twenty-five of his coolies went up to him in a body to demand their immediate discharge, which Mr. Sellar refused to give. We do not know what reasons he assigned for refusing, but besides the obvious fact that the coolies did an unconstitutional thing, we know that the present is the busiest time of the year in a tea-garden, and now the services

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of coolies cannot be summarily dispensed with. The planter's refusal was made a *casus belli*; the coolies, who are Calcutta men, fell upon him in a body, and beat him most severely.

We have said that Mr. Russell will shortly be tried at Dacca on a charge of manslaughter, and we do not wish to say aught that would look as though we had prejudged the case in his favour. But his defence is generally known to be, that he used his walking stick to save his own life, his men having risen against him. The conduct of Mr. Sellar's coolies lends probability to Mr. Russell's statement, and the probabilities being taken into account, we think the indictment against Mr. Russell ought to have been one for homicide rather than manslaughter. But be this as it may, recent events in Cachar furnish sufficient indication of the temper of the coolies; and the Government, while providing against the facilities which coolies seem still to possess for evading their contracts, ought also to see that their treatment is under all circumstances fair and equitable. The Europeans are scattered all over the province, and live far from one another; pluck and combination would enable the coolies to get rid of any planter that may happen to have offended them, and the Government furnishes no adequate protection against such lawless proceedings. Such combinations appear to have already been organized, and the deplorable results have begun to declare themselves. If this state of things continues, no European's life will be safe in Cachar, the tea gardens must be abandoned, and the province suffered to return to jungle. It is the duty of the Government to protect the interests not only of the coolies but of the planters too.—*Phœnix, Aug. 10.*

From the North East frontier it is reported that the Bhootan territory in that direction is much disturbed, whilst peace and quiet reign within the British line.—*Englishman, Aug. 11.*

We are informed that the Abors and Meerees have taken to cultivating and preparing Opium. They have brought some cakes into North Cachar for sale.—*Id.*

[illegible], in Assam, has been fixed on as a mart for the cotton brought by the Nagas, and the government has desired that arrangements be made to prevent any violence or ill-usage of the Nagas resorting to this market.—*Id.*

SOME Manjees of Khoond in the Orissa hill-tracts lately attempted to perform a Meriah sacrifice, and we are informed that the Raja of Pait forcibly interfered carrying off the Meriah. The Manjees had purchased their victim for fifty rupees. The Rajah of Pait has been very conspicuous in trying to put down the practice, he received a handsome *khillut* two years ago, for his exertions in the cause.—*Id.*

We hear from Mooltan that in the Derajat, the [illegible] have again been troublesome, making raids into the plains, carrying off cattle and destroying the crops.—*Id., Aug. 12.*

We hear that Major Dunning and two Companies of the 44th Native Infantry, with two European officers, are ordered to proceed immediately to Gowalpara, on board the Steamer *Koel*.—*Id.*

RANGOON papers tell us that the ship *Regina*, which left Calcutta for China not long ago, appears to have got on a shoal or reef, the exact position of which is not stated. All that can be gathered is that some of the crew left the vessel and came round by the Martaban side. By their account, the boisterous weather which has prevailed for some months in the Bay of Bengal strained the vessel so much that she sprang a leak, and that with a view of lightening her, the Captain threw overboard 2,000 bags of rice and endeavoured to make for Rangoon. In some part of the Bay, however, the vessel became unmanageable, drifted into shoal water and struck. The boats were lowered, but they parted in consequence of the violence of the sea, so that "all hands" had to take to the only remaining one. They finally found their way to Sittang and thence went by land to Maulmain. The ship *Hydaspes* suffered severely also at nearly the same time, becoming water-logged with loss of masts. She was towed into Rangoon by the *Ava*. The wreck and cargo have been sold, realizing Rs. 32,000.—We greatly regret to read of the destruction by fire of the Mission premises at Thongzai, which, singularly enough, was conducted by a solitary lady.—*Hurkaru, August 11.*

MADRAS.

COIMBATORE TIGERS.—At the recommendation of the Collector of Coimbatore, a reward of Rupees [illegible] has been sanctioned for the destruction of another Tiger that has appeared in the district, and a present of Rupees 50 to Maurapa Goundun, for the courage displayed by him in his very laudable endeavour to rescue a fellow countryman. Mr. Grant very much fears that the [illegible] at present [illegible] and the only chance of getting rid of [illegible] to pay handsomely for their destruction. [illegible] has received sanction also to be allowed to purchase some canisters of good Gun-powder to give the Shikarries, their country-made powder does not stand the damp. Rupees 30 will cover the expense of the powder.—*Times, Aug. 15.*

We are glad to learn that if a Company can be established to undertake the carrying out of the measures suggested by Messrs. Murray and Sowerby for the improvement of the harbour of Beypore, that the Government has expressed its readiness to receive any proposals it may have to make under Act XXII. of 1863, and will be also prepared to recommend that in the event of the Company's operations being successful, the proceeds of the harbour dues may be guaranteed to the Company for a period of years, and that in addition it may be allowed the pre-emption of some of all the land that may be reclaimed.—*Athenæum, and Daily News Aug. 15.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Delhi Bank has issued a Circular to the Shareholders regarding the proposed removal of the head quarters of the Bank to London from Agra. As far as we can learn, the majority of the Shareholders are in favor of the scheme.

It appears to us, that from the altered nature of the Bank's business the change is imperatively necessary for its prosperity. It is proposed either to amalgamate the Delhi Bank with another Bank, having its head-quarters in London, or as the Agra Bank did, to remove the Head Office to London. Mr. Parry has very clearly laid before the Shareholders the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme, and we may expect to hear of a homeward move in a very short time.

There cannot be the slightest doubt, but that if judiciously managed, the move will be highly successful, and we congratulate the Trustees, Manager, Shareholders and others on the efficient and satisfactory state of the Bank's affairs.—*Mofussilite, Aug 12.*

We have been favored with a copy of the Circular Order concerning the formation of a Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue, in the North West Provinces, and embodying the views of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General as to the principles under which it is to be carried into effect.

The Permanent Settlement will not, at present, be extended to those tracts of country which are backward in agriculture, and in which a fair average Revenue rate cannot be assessed. For such districts the settlement will continue to be made for a term of 20 or 30 years.

Those districts which are ready for Permanent Settlement, that is to say, those which are more or less advanced in agriculture will be admitted to the privilege under certain conditions, clearly explained for the guidance of the Settlement Officers.

The object of the Government is "to confer upon landholders of India the great advantages of Permanent Settlement without undue sacrifice of Revenue, and without the creation of future serious inequalities of taxation. It is generally admitted that with some exceptions, the districts in the North West Provinces do, in whole or in part fulfil those conditions, and are therefore entitled to the benefits of a Permanent Settlement. It is clear, also, that before the assessment in any district is declared permanent for ever, it ought to be finally revised, and that as the term of the present thirty years' Settlement in each district draws to a close, the opportunity should be taken of revising the assessment finally, with a view to its being declared permanent for ever."

All tracts of land, as mentioned above, in which agriculture is backward, are to be considered exceptional. These tracts, it may fairly be expected, will improve in the course of time. A great deal of trouble must, of necessity, be expected in carrying out the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy on this subject. It will be necessary to [illegible] carefully, such tracts and estates as are fit for Permanent Settlement, and to exclude those which are not. With reference to the backward tracts, His Excellency will not object to their [illegible] on the basis of their existing assets for [illegible] years. Time will thus be afforded for [illegible] agricultural improvements, and as the [illegible] final limitation of the Revenue demand [illegible] not be deferred for too protracted a period. [illegible] special cases, it may still be [illegible] even in such tracts, to grant a Permanent Settlement. For instance in the Deyra Doon [illegible] there is a demand for land by capitalists, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it would be good policy to relinquish all future increase of revenue under equitable conditions. Thus, if the existing average rate of assessment on land fit for Tea, or other cultivation, is [illegible] rupee per acre, during the term of 20 or 30 years' settlement, and for the sake of obtaining a final assessment, the proprietor shall agree to pay two rupees per acre for ever the compromise should be sanctioned; for whilst the proprietor is thus secured from all future enhancement of revenue, the Government is compensated by an immediate or moderate increase.—*Id.*

"YOU do not appear to be aware," says a correspondent from Simla, writing on the 12th August, "that His Excellency the Viceroy pays a flying visit to Lahore in the early part of October. He will most likely be at the capital of the Punjab on the 10th of that month. It will amount almost to a private visit of Sir John Lawrence to Sir Robert Montgomery. The Lieutenant Governor leaves Murree at the end of September to shake his subjects into order. It has oozed out here since Mr. Macleod's departure that you have been right all along in your belief that our Commissioner was to be our new Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Herbert Edwardes is the coming man; but it is rumoured, correctly I believe, that his Honor in *esse* goes home for a short time, and that Mr. D. F. Macleod will officiate as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab during the time he may be absent, a graceful way of doing honor to a gentleman whose claims to the post had he wished to advance them, are undoubted, but who tired of public desires to retire into the private life of which he will ever continue so valuable and honored an ornament."—*Delhi Gazette, August 13.*

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 21st to 29th July 1864.

21st July.—Hoosain, Koomadan of the battalion of Sirdar Auzim Khan, who had been taken prisoner by Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan in the Koorum battle, having obtained his liberation through Sirdar Ufzul Khan, arrived here to-day from Bulkh, and gave the following account regarding Ufzul Khan:—

"Sirdar Ufzul Khan would never have proposed peace had it not been for the Oozbecks *and the people of Bulkh, who had commenced* showing disaffection and had resolved to side with Ameer Shere Allee Khan. The Oozbecks had arranged to take Ufzul Khan and his family prisoners for the Ameer. Ufzul Khan is now showing great respect for the Ameer, and the Ameer is behaving towards him like a brother. In Toorkistan no one cares for Ufzul Khan, every one calls the Ameer his lawful master and governor.

"The Cabool troops of Ufzul Khan have now openly acknowledged the Ameer, and have obtained the Ameer's permission to march to Cabool. Nothing has been decidedly settled as yet between the Ameer and Ufzul Khan; if there is any thing to be done, it will be arranged at the Muzzar Shureef, for which place, the Ameer and Sirdar had left. Sirdars Futteh Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Zuman Khan, and Ahmed Khan, are thinking to be governors of Bulkh; as for Ufzul Khan, he will never again govern in Toorkistan. He has given a number of horses and camels to the Sirdars accompanied the Ameer.

"Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan issued a notice to his troops to-day, not to buy any goods in Cabool to take with them to Candahar, as he would not leave Cabool until the return of the Ameer from Bulkh."

22nd July.—A letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan was received to-day by his family from Toorkistan. It said:—

"I and the Ameer have arrived at Tashkurghan quite safely. I asked the Ameer to take charge of Toorkistan and to give me leave to go to Cabool, but the Ameer would not comply with my request, and said,—'What would he do with Toorkistan, I had better take charge of the Hakoomut of Cabool, and relieve him of the burden.'

"I am quite at a loss what to do, the people around us would not let the Ameer and me remain at peace, they are trying their best to sow dissension between us. I have resolved to resign the Hakoomut of Toorkistan, and to come to Cabool, I will leave for that place about the end of Suffur, (2nd August.) Do not believe what the people say in Cabool, we are all right.

"News was received to-day from Rawul Pindee *to the effect that the son of Maharaja Goolaub* Sing had written to the British Authorities at Peshawur to send Sirdar Auzim Khan to spend a short time in Jummoo, and that the Maharaja's request was not complied with."

23rd July.—A letter from Ameer Shere Allee Khan was received to-day by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan. It was as follows:—

"I have consulted Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, about Mohamed Ameen Khan, and have settled to turn him out from Candahar. Please send as much supply for my camp to Bamean as you can."

24th July.—The fo[illegible] Shahmi[illegible] Khan, the H[illegible] of Jellalab[illegible] received [illegible] Khooshdil Khan:—

"Soolran Khan, the son of Sadut Khan Mohmund has collected about thirty thousand men and two guns from Bajore and other places, and is thinking of making an attack on Lallpoora.

"The moment Khooshdil Khan received it he forwarded it in original, by express, to the Ameer.

"The son of Eeshan Sud[illegible] has written to his father from Toorkistan, that his uncle Eeshan Ourak was at Shiburghan, and that they had every hope of being restored to their old Jageers."

2[illegible]th July.—Letters from Ameer Shere Allee Khan were received to-day from Tashkurghan. One was for the sister of the late Dost Mohamed Khan, the other for Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan.

The contents of the latter were as follows:—

"We are all right in Tashkurghan, and are waiting for the Oozbeck chiefs, who are expected here in a day or two. As soon as we have given Khilluts to the chiefs, I will leave Tashkurghan for Cabool. Do not believe what people say in Cabool, I and Ufzul Khan are on friendly terms. Please God I will start from this place on the 10th Rubbee-ool-avul, (14th August."

28th July.—A letter from Sirdar Alee Khan was received to-day by Soolan Mohamed, his brother-in-law.

It was as follows:—

"The Ameer is very angry with you for your delaying in sending the pieces of kimkhaub, shawls, and other valuable articles, ordered by him, to be presented to Ufzul Khan, and to the Persian Ambassador. Please send them as quickly as possible.

"Matters are not satisfactorily settled as yet between the Ameer and Sirdar Ufzul Khan. Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan and the younger son of Auzim Khan with the whole army of Ufzul Khan are encamped at Tukhtabool."

29th July.—It is ascertained to-day that the rumour about Sirdar Ufzul Khan having been taken prisoner by the Ameer, was spread abroad by Ubdoolgunnee Khan and Ubdool[illegible] Khan. It is said that they have been writing false letters and showing them to people.

P. S.—The kossid who brought the above letter says, that when he passed through Jellalabad he saw the people of that place in great excitement. It was rumoured there that Soolran Khan, son of Sadut Khan, had collected about thirty thousand men and was about to make an attack upon Lallpoora and Jellalabad.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug. 13.*

RAILWAY CRIMES AND THEIR REMEDY.

(From the *Economist*.)

THE number of crimes which have recently been committed in railway carriages is beginning very naturally to alarm the public, the more so that there is an obvious reason why men who are contemplating crime should avail themselves of the neutral ground of a public carriage to commit it in. The clue which leads to the discovery of crime is so often one connecting the habits of the prisoner with the locality in which it is committed, that any criminal who exercises his mind on the subject must see the advantage of choosing, if he can, for an act of violence, a place with which a large and constantly changing stream of population is closely associated, and in which nevertheless he can at certain times get the privacy he requires. This, no doubt, was the motive which led to the selection, not long ago, of a London cab for the scene of an atrocious murder by poison. But, generally, it is not so easy for a criminal to get his victims into such a conveyance as a London cab, and never safe for him to use violence there. It is different with railway carriages, where men of wealth sufficient to excite avarice are generally to be found, where unprotected women are almost always to be found, and where the noise of the train effectually drowns small sounds, and speedy assistance is under present circumstance almost impossible. Within the last three or four days we have had no less than three imputations of crime arising out of the opportunities for violence offered by the public privacy of railway carriages,—one a most brutal murder under circumstances of the greatest possible audacity,—and two charges of attempted violence to women. The murder of Mr. Briggs on Saturday night in the five minutes which elapsed between the departure of the train from Bow and its arrival at Hackney Wick, and the great danger which seems to exist that the murderer may escape, will naturally cause both a great distrust of railway travelling amongst the more timid, and a great disposition amongst criminals to magnify the opportunities which railway carriages afford for crime. And though the danger of robbery and murder in a railway carriage can never, perhaps, be very great, the danger of insults to women, and, on the other hand, of imputations of insult brought by unprincipled women against a fellow-passenger can never be trifling. We have had a case certainly of the former, possibly of the latter, within the week. In one case, a woman was so alarmed by the violence offered to her that, at imminent risk to her life, she got outside the railway carriage while the train was going at full speed, was supported by the outstretched arm of a man in the next compartment and so fainted away, and travelled five miles in that terrible position. In another case, a woman brought a charge against a railway inspector of violating her in a second-class railway carriage, in which it was proved that they were alone; and only the high respectability of the man, and the little inconsistencies in the story of the woman, saved him from conviction. Now, besides the actual evil of such crimes as are really committed in this way, the tendency of all these crimes, or charges of crime, is to create, or to exaggerate so much as virtually to create, a new sense of social danger. It will make the timid utterly distrustful of solitary railway travelling; it will prevent every prudent woman from consenting to travel even for a short distance in a carriage alone with a strange man; and will prevent any man who has much regard for his character from travelling alone even for a short distance with a woman of whom he knows nothing.

What is the true remedy for these evils? It has been proposed to give the passengers the power of communicating with the guard, and so stopping the train. Mr. Milner Gibson referred to this proposition on Tuesday night, and declared, rather vaguely, but we think truly, that "the question was not without considerable practical difficulties," and that he was not prepared to compel such communication. The truth is, that on many English lines,—notably, for instance, on parts of Blackwall line,—the railway trains follow each other far too closely to admit of a stoppage of the trains at the wish of any passenger without incurring a much greater danger than would be thereby removed. To run the risk of maiming and killing hundreds of people even for the sake of saving one life, or of protecting a woman from violence, would be clearly insanity; nor is it [illegible] how, on our English railways, the guard could be summoned without stopping the train. To render that practicable, we should need a narrow footway running along the whole train on each side and it is said, we believe truly, that under the bridges on many lines, room is not left for such an arrangement. To oblige the companies to change all their rolling stock, or perhaps to widen all their bridges, in order to render such an arrangement possible would be clearly impracticable, and, therefore, we are necessarily driven back on some other expedient.

Now it is obvious that neither the crimes themselves nor the false charges which have all the evil effect of crimes, would generally be possible if only the privacy of the carriage could be removed at the pleasure of the passengers. To secure witnesses, or the power of immediately getting witnesses, would in almost every case prevent the danger. No man would have murdered Mr. Briggs if the ladies in the next compartment, who were said to be spurted over with his blood, had been gazing or able to gaze at the perpetrator of the crime. No woman would bring a false charge of violence if there had been a window between her compartment and the next, and no attempt on her part to establish a communication. The violence which drove a lady the other day to seek refuge outside the carriage at the risk of her life, would not have been used by any sane man if the lady had had it in her power to call the attention of those in the next compartment. Indeed, often such a kind of communication might bring more than evidence, it might bring help,—for there would be little difficulty to a man in passing from one compartment to the next if he saw his help greatly needed. Certainly in nine cases out of ten the mere presence of eye-witnesses would prevent even the thought of violence; and this, too, far more effectually than any power of communicating with the guard. The latter would be a remedy which a bold robber might well be able to prevent passengers from resorting to. Mr. Briggs, for example, after that fearful blow of the head could not certainly have exerted himself to reach the communication, and a woman, if delicate and weak enough to look a promising subject for violence, might probably be violently restrained from reaching the communication also. But which of these criminals would have dared, with the knowledge that there were passengers in the next carriage who might inspect all his proceedings to attempt the crimes for which he would be sure to suffer. It would be about as likely that he would commit them by daylight in the open street. We think, then, we have shown that a very simple remedy for this growing evil exists, and that it applies to almost all the cases of crime proper. No doubt it would not in any degree tend to prevent the violence of [illegible] such as recently nearly terminated [illegible] two gentlemen in an express night train [illegible] London. But the power of stopping the train, which would be a far less effectual remedy in most cases of crime, would even, for such awful encounters as these involve a greater peril to life than it would remove.

THE HORSE SHOW.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

THE Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall has occurred opportunely for the purpose of illustrating the controversy which has arisen as to the quality of the modern English race-horse. Whether the results of our system of breeding be bad or good, they could not fail to be displayed by this show, which included thoroughbred horses, as well as specimens of all those humbler classes which are supposed to be improved by the admixture, more or less copious, of exalted blood. The Hall is well fitted for the purpose to which it has been for the first time applied. There is ample space for stabling, and the oval enclosure in the centre affords considerable facility for displaying the horses' action before the judges. It is true that this facility would be far greater if the show were held in an open space like Battersea Park; but, on the other hand, there is considerable convenience to spectators in the show being held under a roof. The situation also, at Islington, is far more accessible for the most numerous classes of the population than Battersea. The proprietors of the Agricultural Hall have afforded by this show harmless amusement to a large number of people, and they have enabled owners, while professing to compete for prizes, to offer their horses, if they choose, for sale. Perhaps, also, they have promoted other and more important objects.

An exhibition of thoroughbred stallions is interesting in what may be called an historical, as well as in a breeder's, point of view. It is pleasant to behold these heroes of former years, and to recall the memory of their exploits. The first to claim attention would be Caractacus, winner of the Derby in 1862. He looked very handsome, and was exceedingly sportive, not to say troublesome, in the enclosure. His colour is bay, sprinkled in some parts with the grey hairs which have often marked the sons of Kingston. It would be difficult to find fault with his shape, unless by saying that he is a trifle too coblike; but if you want to breed a colt to win the Derby, you cannot do better than select a Derby winner for his sire. But the prizes in this class are given to thorough-bred stallions "best calculated to get horses for the Turf, the Chase, or the Park," and although Caractacus has unquestionable testimonials of fitness to perform the [illegible] that [illegible] may be in the show [illegible] animals better [illegible] than he is to perform [illegible]. However, [illegible] not be doubted that the [illegible] prize must be given to Caractacus, seeing that he was the best example which the show afforded of the highest class of English horse. It will be remembered that after winning the Derby, Caractacus was put into training for the St. Leger, and his legs having failed under the work he had to do, he was scratched about a fortnight before the race. It is apparent that he has broken down in both forelegs; and although this fact will not, and probably should not, influence breeders to his disfavour, it is fair to admit that such cases as this of Caractacus, who broke down after, or that of Dundee, who broke down in, the Derby, seem to go some way towards supporting the case of those who question the soundness of the modern English race-horse. It may be satisfactory to be told that here is a horse who would have been very great only he broke down; but it would be still more satisfactory to hear of actual, instead of merely potential, greatness. But whatever inference may be drawn from the subsequent break-down of Caractacus, it is undeniable that he won the Derby, in dashing style. One of his principal competitors in the show was Nutbourne, who did not win the Derby, but broke down in 1860, as Dundee did next year, in running for it. Dundee himself did not appear, but the Middle Park stud was represented by Amsterdam and Horror, of whom the former looked as handsome, and the latter as plain, as at home. Another well-known horse was Newcastle, winner, among other races, of the Doncaster Cup in 1859. He was about the best-looking of the lot. A famous, or at least notorious, name was that of Old Calabar, who, after being heavily backed for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby in 1862, went amiss about a week before the former race, and never did any good on the Turf afterwards. He was looked for with considerable curiosity, but nothing answering to his number in the catalogue could be found, and it turned out, not being in sufficiently good condition, he had not been sent. The judges did not linger long over the pretensions of the Hadji, although he ran second for the Derby, and has good looks to support his reputation. Mr. Naylor, who owns The Hadji, might, if he pleased, secure the first prize at any horse-show by sending Stockwell. After all the class had been exhibited in the enclosure, and taken back to their stalls, the judges recalled a select few among whom they considered that their ultimate choice must lie. The horses thus recalled were Caractacus and Nutbourne; also a big and strong horse of Lord Stamford's called Citadel, who was talked about as a three-year-old in 1862, but cut a very poor figure whenever he appeared in public; also Neville, who is beginning to acquire considerable reputation by his stock and lastly, The Czar, concerning whom the most important fact was that he had been hunted for six seasons. This horse was doubtless selected for his supposed suitability for supplying the wants of the chase and the Park, and as being almost exactly what Caractacus was not. The other selected horses were intermediate between these two extremes. Ultimately the judges awarded the first prize to Citadel, probably because they considered him to display all the desired qualities, although he was not eminent for any one of them. The second prize went to Nutbourne, and the third to Caractacus. The judges also recalled for second inspection Newcastle and Amsterdam, and these two horses, as well as Neville and the Czar, were commended as "specially valuable for getting hunters, hacks, or troopers." It cannot be said that the award of the first prize to Citadel gave general satisfaction; and there was one horse, Carbineer, whose utter failure to attract the notice of the judges seems inexplicable. Carbineer's performances on the Turf have been such as to mark him out as the sort of sire that breeders want. At Ascot for the Gold Vase, in 1862, he beat Asteroid, and ran Tim Whiffler to a head. His looks last year when stripped for the Cup race at York, in which he was beaten by Macaroni, were magnificent, and it did not appear that he had fallen off since that time. It might have been supposed beforehand that Carbineer was just what the judges of this class of horse ought to command, but the judges did not think so. Another horse of considerable apparent merit was Loup-Garou. He is old enough to *have seen his own progeny in training, so that his value as a stud-horse should be something* more than matter of opinion. It may be added that the value of the sire of Fairwater, one of the very best mares in training, is matter of fact. Loup-Garou is very handsome, with a deep girth, a short neck, and a fine head. Judex has the small ugly lob-ears which mark the grandson of Melbourne. Baron Rothschild's King of Diamonds was well known as a very fast horse over a mile, and he won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster in 1859—a performance which usually indicates first-class form. He is very handsome, and the only fault visible in him is that his forelegs are not well set on. The judges, of course, go by looks and not by history, but it is allowable to refer to performances by way of test of the soundness of their judgments.

It would be interesting to hear what complaints against the existing system of horse-breeding have to say upon the results visible at this show. Was there any manifest deficiency of soundness and stoutness in the classes of hacks and hunters? Was there any great and unquestionable excellence in the Arabs, Barbs, and other Oriental horses which should cause it to be believed that what is wrong in the English breed might be corrected by resorting to a breed which subsists under more natural conditions? One observation immediately occurs—namely, that if you want Eastern sires, here they are. If the English breeder thinks a cross of fresh Arab or Barb blood desirable, he can have it. There is always danger of judging the productions of one's own country with a partial eye, and therefore we do not wish to speak too positively when we say that the classes of hacks and hunters in this show appeared to leave little to be desired, and that the class of Oriental horses did not appear to promise to effect much improvement. If our racehorses are not what they were fifty years ago, it seems probable that the stamp of horse which some persons suppose to be lost has been preserved, and exists abundantly, in our hunting-fields. You may see in a single stable a dozen or twenty hunters, all thorough-bred, and all up to 16 stone. Does anybody seriously believe *that horses of this stamp were bread in* anything like the same quantity a century ago? And if the hunters are good, it follows that the race-horses, from which they derive their quality, cannot be bad. There is perhaps an undue tendency to value size in hunters. The first prize in the class of hunters up to 14 stone was given to Beechwood, who stands 16½ hands, and shows, as we should say, more size than quality. He is a bay horse, clear of white, with a big wise-looking head, hocks slightly capped, and legs which have done a deal of work. The taker of the second prize in this class, Overplus, showed more quality, and was big enough for anything. This horse, we believe, is not quite thoroughbred, although he looks it. His Sire Anger, won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster in 1851. In the class of 5 year-old hunters, not restricted to any weight, the first prize horse was very pretty, but light. The second horse was good all over, long and level, and might have taken a prize as a cob. A horse called The Cid, described in the catalogue as "celebrated for getting hacks, &c.," must be a very remarkable horse indeed if, at six years old, he has managed to become celebrated in this way. We could not help thinking that the show would have been much improved by the presence of some brood mares of high character, and the season must be now far enough advanced to permit of their being exhibited. In comparison with such a class, the classes of ponies, although many of them were pretty and had good action, would have been uninteresting.

Everybody admired the pair of black carriage-horses, brothers, exhibited by the Duchess of Beaufort, and a pair of bays near them exhibited by Mr. East. The Duchess of Beaufort also exhibited a Barb stallion, Mazagan, which ran for the Goodwood Cup last year, and was beaten so far as to be quite out of the van, although taking between 3 st. and 4 st. allowance from the English horses. This is a light narrow horse, pretty and good-tempered. In the same class was Opal, an Arab of pure Nidjed breed. We should call him a pretty pony. He had a beautiful head, a clean jowl, a silver grey coat, and a black muzzle. This may be taken, perhaps, to be, like the black palate in dogs, a sign of quality. The beauty of this class of horses depends a good deal, we should say, on the silver grey colour which is common among them, and on their long tails. But for these peculiarities they would not strike the uninstructed eye, and it would need a judge of horseflesh to see their points. Our opinion of the whole class was, that they could not compete with English horses, and that this was so plain on looking at them that no careful observer could help seeing it. But we say again, if good is to be got from the East, let us not reject it. If, however, it had been feared by anybody that sound useful horses were becoming scarce in England, a visit to this show ought to have had a reassuring influence.

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

(From the *London Review*.)

THERE are, probably, few epochs in the life of a private gentleman more awful than when he finds himself summoned to get upon his feet and pronounce an extempore oration in honour of some grand and noble idea which never crosses his mind from one end of the year till another, except at the annual meeting of some society or association. An ingenious essayist, Mr. A. K. H. B., being frequently at a loss, as we learn, to fill up his apportioned pages in this or that magazine, does not hesitate boldly to tell his readers [illegible] he is puzzled to know what to say to them. He relates, perhaps, [illegible] a *pis-aller*, what happened to him the other day when he cut a worm in two in a [illegible], or how last week, while walking in the Strand, he chanced to see an omnibus from the City, and how [illegible] and got in. Everybody who has a sensitive [illegible] charmed both with the incident, the idea, and the narrative. The incident and the idea are not very startling, but both are fluently and agreeably expatiated on, and both at least are intelligible. People come away feeling that in this age of fine and showy writing it is a comfort to have something stable and satisfactory. Here, they think, is a man who means a worm and an omnibus when he says a worm or an omnibus, and who is humble-minded and affable in the bargain. They make friends at once with Mr. A. K. H. B. while he and they are waiting for the omnibus. The prospect of making an extempore post-prandial speech is to most men as disquieting, and exercises the same dreary influence on the inventor's powers that is exercised upon Mr A. K. H. B. by the sight of the printer's devil waiting at the door. A blank comes over the most accomplished orator when he hears his name on a sudden coupled with the toast of civil and religious liberty and the toastmaster behind the chairman's chair stentoriously praying silence for his speech. He wishes feebly he had never come to the dinner; he rises wildly and grasps at the back of his next neighbour's chair. Before his eyes is a sea of upturned faces, of white ties, of black waistcoats, of pine apples, and of wax candlesticks. In the far distance may be seen the dreary countenances of the exhausted but composed waiters. Inside his head sits some fury drumming three fatal words upon the top of his brain—civil and religious liberty. The only idea the drumming conveys to him is the obvious idea that civil and religious liberty is an excellent thing in its way, except perhaps after dinner—and that he wishes [illegible] and sit down. Unfortunately, the conventional law of after-dinner talking makes it highly indecent to sit down under a given period. The country papers would think nothing of you. Your neighbour for twenty miles round would go home and put down your silence to imbecility. Poor Mr. So-and-so—they would say—his heart is better than his head. In self-defence, therefore, you are compelled to utter truisms on the subject of civil and religious liberty, and to be at least five or ten minutes in uttering them. The term civil and religious liberty is somehow or other vaguely connected in our heads with Queen Elizabeth, and the inquisition, and Borrow's Bible in Spain. We therefore briefly touch on the glories of the Reformation, mention Magna Charta in passing, allude to Hampden, give the Pope a sly dig, sigh over the slow progress of Protestant efforts in Spain, and reseat ourselves having done our duty by civil and religious liberty. Somebody else rises at once to fire off blank cartridges about the Volunteers, coupling the toast with the name of Captain Somebody Else. Then comes some fresh victim yoked to the car of some fresh, great, and glorious principle, who, in his turn, unbosoms himself before the same sea of faces, and the same sad-eyed waiters.

After-dinner speeches themselves are not the most trying ordeal through which an orator can pass. Bad as they are, they are not so bad as speeches at a wedding breakfast. If it was not for the champagne and the mellowing influence of the previous ceremony, no one could make an oration on the latter occasion at all. To have to propose the health of the respected uncle of the bride, coupled with no sentiment religious or profane, is a task that might well turn young hairs grey. There could only be one thing worse, and that would be to be the uncle in question, and to have to return thanks. Yet Providence, which tempers the wind to the shorn lamp, tempers this sort of trial wonderfully to bride's uncles. When a man reaches the time of life at which he is uncle to somebody's wife, he is probably indifferent to the anxieties of oratory, and will get through comfortably where other and livelier men would fail. There is, however, one great advantage which a hymeneal orator enjoys, and which a post-prandial orator does not. The hymeneal orator has *of necessity a slightly maudlin audience. Church in the early morning, followed up so quickly with a heavy lunch—all mingled together with* the tears of the bride, the beauty of her bridesmaids, not to mention a vague and heavy sense that somebody is going away, contribute to soften and prepare the soil for the kindly seed of eloquence. The audience of an after-dinner speaker is less favourable. They are sleepy at most, and never get so far as to be maudlin. They are not likely to be touched by the theme of domestic joys and sorrows; and too sentimental a flight of declaration would prove a fiasco.

It is difficult, upon reflection, to conceive many substantial reasons for tolerating either forms of oratory at all. That there should be toasts after dinner is natural. First of all, this is an old custom, and old customs survive, for the sake of old associations, long after there is any serious reason in favour of their surviving. Nor is there any cause why, at great dinners, political and ecclesiastical ideas should not be honoured duly; why her Majesty's merits as a Queen should not be acknowledged; why we should not drink the health of the House of Commons and the British Constitution, and do homage to the valour of the Volunteers. Why cannot all this be done in silence? If there is any occasion on which the House of Commons becomes a national nuisance, it is when its praises are being dinned into us after dinner by some very prosy member, who revenges on his unwilling listeners the long and many slights he has suffered through the session about the witching hour of dinner-time. Dinner was the source of all his woes, and he is resolved that dinner shall be the scene of his ultimate triumph. The Church, again, can manage to survive without a bishop on his legs. The admirable qualities of the Volunteers suggest themselves at once to any reflective mind, and need no orator to enlarge upon the theme. Why, then, do we tolerate after-dinner speeches? There are certainly two reasons for enduring the infliction. The first is the dreadful and interminable duration of an English dinner. This is a barbarous solecism in an age which, in most respects, is competent to take care of its physical and social comfort. Why mortal hour after hour should be spent by any human beings in brooding over glasses of wine which, in general, might be easily drunk during the progress of the repast itself, passes all rational comprehension. To escape from self-torture and the torture of a stupid neighbour on either hand, men willingly turn to the dullest speech in hopes of shortening the evening. Better a bore in the distance on his feet, than two bores within a few feet of you, whispering alternate commonplaces in your ear. It is, therefore, partially in self-defence that Englishmen preserve a custom which involves much agony on the part of those who speak, and weariness on the part of those who listen. But there is one more reason of a sounder kind. There are some people whom everybody likes to hear; yet it is generally impossible to put them forward to the exclusion of others and less interesting speakers, who conceive that they have as much right to an audience as their livelier neighbours. The clergyman of the parish would feel indignant at being passed over when his parishioners are giving tongue; and yet all the farmers and country gentlemen only care to listen to the squire, who always makes them laugh. You cannot drink health and happiness to the borough member, who is a humorous dog, without including the county member, who is a stick. The churchwarden or the curate talk better than the bishop, but the bishop, in virtue of his office, must come first; and experience teaches us that the bishop must be a very fine fellow who contents himself with less than half an hour. If the Prime Minister, indeed, was the speaker of the night, one might, without offence, silence all the rest, and intrust the whole of the eloquence to him. But the real difficulty is to know what to do with a list of orators, whose social position is far more undeniable than their social talent. The apple at such gatherings must be given, not to the most eloquent, but to the richest, and the man who has most acres in the place. The English nation sacrifices a great deal to those who stand high in Fortune's favours; but there is no sacrifice we all make so often as the sacrifice of our ears.

The only method of getting rid of the old men of the sea who weigh so heavily upon the shoulder of an after-dinner audience, is to rise from dinner sooner. In no other manner can the nuisance be abridged. The change in all respects would be most agreeable. When the dessert and the decanters make their appearance, the most conversational of beings has probably exhausted himself on those who sit next to him, and is weary of being tied to them any longer. He longs to move about and to change his company. He sees an old friend some yards higher up the table whom he has not seen for years. A neighbour catches his eye from the background, who, thanks to the inexorable demands of the speech-makers, is never destined to catch his ear. A feast to be enjoyable, like all other pleasures, should not be too prolonged. Dinners to be merry ought in reason to be short. We do not despair of seeing the alteration in our day; and when the change is made, orators and audience alike will hail it with delight.

CRUELTY TO A HUSBAND.

(From the *London Review*.)

SUITS for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty proceeding from the wife to the husband are likely to be as rare as actions for breach of promise brought by a man against a woman. But as they are possible, it is right that people should know what amount of cruelty will entitle a husband to the prayer of his petition. It is a paradox to say that a less amount will suffice in his case than in one in which the weaker vessel is the suitor. But this is not only true, but just and necessary, where the husband, either from a sense of religion or manliness, refuses to exercise his physical superiority over a termagant wife. The case of Pickard v. Pickard illustrates this position. It is in evidence that, for a series of years, Mrs. Pickard conducted herself towards her husband in a manner which speaks volumes for Mr. Pickard's patience and forbearance. So far from being the weaker vessel, she seems to have been a vessel of wrath rarely exampled. She is charged with "unrestrained violence," "irritability," "bursts of unprovoked ill-temper," and "abuse habitually heaped upon her husband." Discarding the gentle guile by which woman rules, but never shows she rules, this monster in petticoats "ventured from time to time to lift her hand against her husband," and "added personal outrage to the degradation of foul language." For fifteen years Mr. Pickard, from a sense of religious duty, bore this abominable ill-usage with patience; but, of course, he bore it in vain. His Christian patience seemed above everything else to madden his better-half beyond endurance, till one day, as he was going to his devotions, the fury "thrust herself before him on the steps of a public chapel, the service of which he was attending against her will, assailed him with abuse and blows, and, as the sole refuge from an unseemly struggle, drove him with ignominy home." Now we hope there are few such women in England as Mrs. Pickard, and we are certain there are few such men as her husband. But let all women of her stamp know that if the physical effects of violence by the wife are less than those of the husband—though this is not always true—the moral results are immeasurably greater, and the Judge-Ordinary will send any woman packing who forgets that submission is the wife's lot in marriage, becomes her husband's assailant. No woman can be fairly asked to keep a civil tongue in her head when she is roused. Words and tears are the legitimate means by which she relieves her feelings when they oppress her, and a man would be simply a brute who would seek to deprive her of them. But neither law nor society will tolerate fisticuffs. The Judge-Ordinary said with truth—"How was it possible that that submission which was the wife's lot in marriage could be maintained by the husband if she became his assailant? The mutually dependent duties of the marriage state suffered a hopeless confusion in such an inversion of parts. Indignity and loss of self-respect undermined the position of the husband, and released the wife from all moral control, and cohabitation on the terms of the marriage contract ceased to be longer possible. But, worse than all, the man was incited to the retaliation of force, perhaps driven to violence in self-defence; and if this Court refused to relieve him from the perils of provocation when he held his hand, what security was there for the safety of the wife herself?"

ONCE, at a large dinner party, Mr. Rogers was speaking of an inconvenience arising from the custom, then commencing, of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate glass. He said that a short time ago, he sat at dinner with his back to one of these single panes of plate glass; it appeared to him that the window was wide open, and such was the force of imagination, that he actually caught cold. It so happened that I was sitting just opposite to the poet. Hearing this remark, I immediately said, "Dear me, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain for the night, having no nightcap, I should naturally catch cold. But by tying a bit of packthread tightly round my head, I go to sleep imagining that I have a nightcap on; consequently I catch no cold at all." This sally produced amusement in all around, who supposed I had improvised it: but, odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the regard and respect I had for him, saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the merriment it excited.—*Passages from the Life of a Philosopher, by Charles Babbage.*

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDER

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th Aug.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. A. Davidson is directed to resume medical charge of the General Depot, vice Surgeon Crerar, appointed to the 106th Foot.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th July 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

33rd Foot.—Lieutenant Birchall G. Graham, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires; Ensign Craven Charles [illegible] to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Graham, promoted.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st August 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

1st Goorka Regiment.—Major J. S. Rawlins, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

38th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. V. FitzG. Jacob, late 6th European Regiment, to be Doing Duty Officer.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd August 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 16th April, Private Thomas Kelly, of the 88th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

CHARGES.

That Thomas Kelly, on the 19th of December 1863, at Meerut, did attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by stabbing John Hayes with a bayonet.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty, and sentences him to Penal Servitude for a term of six years.

Approved and confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Simla, 8th July 1864. Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th August 1864.

With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 530 and 531, dated the 25th and 27th June, respectively, laying down the conditions under which admission to the Staff Corps is obtainable, *it is* notified for general information that it has been ruled by Government, that all first appointments of Officers (not in the Staff Corps) to situations referred to in those orders will be henceforth "on probation."

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant James H. Linton, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Palliser, deceased; Ensign Basil Porter, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Linton, promoted.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
20	Allum Ghier	Henderson	Calcutta July 7.
21	John Rennie	Craggs	Calcutta June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
20	Carioca	James	Moulmein.
	Arabstan	Dawson	Calcutta.
	Futtay Shaw Allum	Millar	Cochin and Calcutta.
	Carobel	[illegible]	Cannanore.
	Gustafa	Palm	Liverpool.
	Southampton	Limstrong	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *L'Aurore*, F. Mellan, bound to Zanzibar.
Ship *Astronomer*, J. Thomas, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Fanny Forsyth*, John Cooper, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Hannibal*, C. S. Richards, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Timoor Shaw*, for Calcutta.
Brig *Amanatool [illegible]* for Cannanore.

FREIGHTS.

THERE has been very little alteration in the state of the Freight Market during the past week. The scarcity of cotton has caused a slackening in the demand for tonnage to take place, and rates have become irregular with a downward tendency in consequence. The coasting steamers and pattimars commence to run from the 1st of September; and cotton will soon begin to arrive from upcountry more freely: and with the limited amount of tonnage in port and likely to be available during the next two months. A very large amount of the business lately entered into has been entirely of a speculative character; and when this is re-let a decline in rates will probably ensue; but this depends entirely on the advices of cotton received by the next mail from home.

For Liverpool.—A greater part of the week has been spent in waiting for the arrival of the Galle telegram; and Wednesday being Coconut Day business was entirely suspended. The telegram arrived yesterday, and rates are slightly higher where a long time for shipment is allowed; but ready tonnage is not in such active request; although rates cannot be quoted lower. The *Anna Dorothea*, 7[illegible] tons, and the *Caroline*, 1,142 tons, (not insurable in the local offices) accepted £2 to £2 5s. for large lots of Cotton. The *Eureka*, 654 tons, *Gertrude*, 848 tons, and *Mistress of the Seas*, 1,745 tons, being under immediate despatch obtained £2 17s. 6d. Seeds tonnage is much wanted, and we think £1 5s. could be obtained to-day were any available.

For London.—Nothing is doing. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, 2,010 tons, proceeding home under canvas is circulated as laid on the berth for cargo; and she will take all the cargo likely to be offering for some time to come. Seeds have been shipped at £1-0-0 per ton. Coffee at £2-0-0, and Hemp at £1-15-0.

For Havre.—The *Indus*, 1379 tons, is loading rapidly with cotton at £2-17-6 to £3-5-0, and will probably be followed by the clipper ship *Tyebjee*, 1152 tons.

The market closes firm but without much enquiry.

Liverpool { Cotton ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. t.
Seeds ... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. p. t.
London { Cotton ... None offering.
Cases ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. p. t.
Calcutta and back Rs. 16 and port charges.
Havre £2 10s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.—*Bombay Saturday Review, Aug. 20.*

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Tasmania—[illegible] bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg & Co.; 85 bags copper, 127¾ cwt., Habib Khan & Co.; 40 packages, coffee 92¼ cwt., Hajee Bomtoola [illegible] & Co.; 18 boxes E. Teeth, 10-0-5 lbs. Souza Pinto & Co.

Magnolia—42 packages coffee, 56¼ cwt., Mooljee Jewraj.

Liverpool.

Advance—124 bales cotton, 434 cwt., Maneck Mudon; 8 packages, Sundries, Stevens Brothers & Co.

Anna Dorothea—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Cowerjee Premjee.

Coronet—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ardaseer Edulji & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ambiedass Ticumdass.

Assaye—35 bales wool, 90 cwt., Bhaujee Woomersy.

Arran—50 bales rags, 150 cwt., Nursy Girdhur; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt. Daveedas Sewram.

Buretta—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhojraz Doongersy; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Binjee Girdhur & Co.

Manteuro—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., S. Hormusjee & Co.; 29 bales cotton, 101¼ cwt., Wallace & Co.; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Campbell Mitchell Co.

Mistress of the Seas—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Son; 100 bales jute, 250 cwt., Khinjee Visram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hirjee Dewjee.

South Carolina—243 bundles coiryarn, 85 cwt., Chugun Tulluckchund; 200 bales jute, 500 cwt., Khinjee Visram & Co.

Shannon—250 bundles gall, 125 cwt.; 11 bags surseeseed 5½ cwt., Ruttonjee Bhorjee; 85 bales wool, 255 cwt., Khatow Khimjee; 25 bales wool 75 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath & Co.

Caroline—300 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Heunraz & Co.; 500 bales jute, 1375 cwt., Ticmajee Canjee.

Gertrude—75 bales cotton, 252½ cwt., Govind Girdhur; 1 bale cotton 3¼ cwt., Luckmon [illegible].

City of Foochow—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.

Havre.

Adelaide—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawver & Co.

Indus—88 bales cotton, 135 cwt., W. Costnath.

Southampton.

Steamer *Malta*—4 cases Cashmere shawls, 75 pieces, Forbes & Co.; 1 case Cashmere shawls, 117 pieces Hajee Mirza Suffer Misky.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta*—7 bundles silk, 481 lbs. Momud Bozac [illegible]; 2 cases books, Abdool Mujeet; 2 bales shawls, 23¼ corges, [illegible] Chandabhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

2010	China—P. & O. Co.	
1033	Magnolia, Powell—Dr. Burjorjee.	(c. l. July 18)
1136	Tasmania—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c. l. July 16)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466	Advance, Wyles—Steadhouse & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
719	Anna Dorothea, Vincent—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. August 15)
262	Arran, Cummings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1569	Assaye, Thomas—Grey & Co.	(c. l. August 18)
1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1034	City of Foochow, Cromwell—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 9)
862	Coronet, Coveney—Remington, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 4)
654	Eureka, Jewson—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. August 3)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 28)
1191	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 25)
849	Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
848	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	(c. l. June 7)
1194	Mataura, Steward—The Captain.	(c. l. May [illegible])
1745	Mistress of the Seas, Pain—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1075	Natolia, Manly—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. August 13)
761	Sailor Prince, Causer—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1101	Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 13)
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)
647	Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1319	Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.	(c. l. August 8)

FOR CALCUTTA.

567	[illegible]—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1118	Astronomer, Thomas—[illegible] & Co.	
202	Cama Family, Millar—G. H. Cama & Co.	
538	Comete, [illegible]	
1065	[illegible]	
624	Fort William, Castle.	
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Aug. [illegible])
912	India, Stewart—Remington & Co.	
1220	King Arthur, Marshall—The Captain.	
721	[illegible]	
521	Morning Star, [illegible]	(c. l. July [illegible])
1512	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—[illegible]	
151	[illegible]	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—C. Fardoonjee & Co.	
1266	Timoor Shah, Reid.	

FOR CHINA.

1491	Salsette, [illegible]	(c. l. Aug. 20)
677	John Bright, [illegible]—G. M. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Aug. 13)

FOR SUEZ.

1942	Malta, [illegible]	

FOR SINGAPORE.

375	Favorite, [illegible]	

FOR PENANG.

535	Wellington, [illegible]—Remington & Co.	(c. l. July 20)

FOR MALACCA.

288	Gazelle, Nacoda—[illegible]	(c. l. July 7)

FOR MADRAS.

74	Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.	(c. l. June 13)

FOR [illegible].

1199	[illegible]—Wallace & Co.	
655	[illegible]—Framjee Sands & Co.	
339	Empress of China, [illegible]	
1050	Ocean Belle, [illegible]	(c. l. July 27)

FOR COLOMBO.

1138	[illegible]	(c. l. July 13)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

268	Atalanta, [illegible]	(c. l. July 18)

FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

564	Ann Jenkins, [illegible]—W. Nicol & Co.	
453	John Renton, [illegible]	(For sale)
347	[illegible]	

FOR BATAVIA.

835	[illegible]	

FOR [illegible].

560	[illegible]	(c. l. Aug. 10)

NOT FIXED.

85 Alligator, Nacoda.
[illegible]

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 10, *Thunder*, Rodger, from Hongkong 18th July, touched at Singapore 28th July and Penang 1st August; [illegible], from Singapore 27th July, Penang 29th, Moulmein 3rd August and Rangoon 5th August; *Scindian*, Potts, (port not mentioned) 27th July; *Shah-in-Shah*, Nacoda, from Jeddah 30th June, touched at Hoodah 3rd July, Mocha 5th, and Aleppy 27th July; *Tubal Cain*, Butler, from Port Blair 2nd August; *Punjab*, Tafeo, from Jeddah 20th June, touched at Hoodah in 3rd, and Aleppy 28th July; *Beaumaris Castle*, ——, Plymouth, touched at Madras (date not mentioned); *William Fairbairn*, Allan, from Liverpool 27th April; *Lee Chee*, Sinclair, from Liverpool 4th April; *Alexa*, Andrew, from Bombay 26th June; August 11, [illegible], from Bourbon 15th July; *Rattlesnake*, Nacoda, from Rangoon 29th July; and *Amanshah*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	[illegible]
Do. Credits	Do.	[illegible]
Do. Documents	Do.	[illegible]
Calcutta	At sight	[illegible]
Do.	30 days' sight	[illegible]
Do.	60 days' sight	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	60 days	[illegible]

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asiatic Bank Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Presidency Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Trading & Banking Association Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broker's Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indian Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Financial Association of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hydraulic Press Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One whole Share comprising	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 A Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 B Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 C Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Frere Press Co's shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Land and Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Press Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Framjee Cowasjee Press Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde Press Co. (Kurrachee)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. New £20 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manockjee Pettit Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Spinning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooria Spinning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
House and Land Investment Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay [illegible] Building Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Shipping Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Ship Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Ship Owning Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Shipping Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal Steam Tug Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treacher & Co. Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea Coffee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Cotton Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandeish Farming Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	[illegible]
Loan 1842-43	[illegible]
Loan [illegible]	[illegible]
Loan [illegible]	[illegible]
New Five per Cent. Loan	[illegible]
Five-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	[illegible]
Bank of England Notes	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
Carolus	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
German Crowns	[illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces	[illegible]
Bar Silver	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	[illegible]

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 19th August 1864.

COTTON at Cotton [illegible] Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready)	[illegible]
New Oomrawuttee (ready)	[illegible]
New Bhownuggur (ready)	[illegible]
New Oomrawuttee	[illegible]
New Dharwar Sawginned	[illegible]
New Broach and Surat	[illegible]
New Veeraval	[illegible]
New Khandeish	[illegible]
New Pooladhee	[illegible]
New Acola	[illegible]
New Mangalore	[illegible]
New Hinghunghat	[illegible]

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,1[illegible]
SEEDS—Linseed Khandeish, [illegible]
[illegible]
Niger [illegible] 27 to 28. Nominal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etait belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'tait laide."
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight also at 250 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over land at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or paying the proceeds of such sale in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th August 1864. W. T. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
William Cooper, Esq. | Richard Willis, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq. | Limjee Manockjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Cursetjee, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 5 "
" 6 " ... 6 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

15th March 1864. ARDASEER SOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs, 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.) *Head Office*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do ... 1s. 11¾d. "
Sight ... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2·57 cts. "
3 do do ... 2·51 "
Sight ... 2·46 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £475,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Bothey, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
Charles A. Fearon Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

DIRECTORS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 5, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills—otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Bank's Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंक चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
B. J. Marsden, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5½ "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Sharp Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
Liverpool ... Do. do.
Manchester ... Do. do.
Scotland ... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three " ... 2s. 0d. do.
Two " ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One " ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per et. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" On Demand ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes ... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the sum are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.* | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama,
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq. | Kursandas Madhavadas, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 6 "
Do. 12 do. 7 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to, "The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to Account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.

Current.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

Wm. Nixon, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Arthur Hudson, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand ... 2s.

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay August 16th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand ... 2s.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 5th August 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0d. "
" 3 " 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 " 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 " 1s. 11¾d. "
" on Demand 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.

2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.

4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.

4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.

10 H. P. Do. do. do.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.

Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.

Planing Machine.

Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.

Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.

One 5 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.

One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft. with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.

One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.

One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.

Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.

Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.

One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre, 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe.

Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.

2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.

2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.

2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.

Lithographic Presses; various sizes.

A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.

24 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.

Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.

Brass Water Guages, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.

ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

FOR SALE.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.
"TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c., in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable Hare Rabbit Mock Turtle Mulligatawny Green Peas Ox Tail Salmon Hotch Potch Kidney Veal Chicken	Giblit Poachers Venison Oysters Soup and Bouilli Peas and Gravy Vermicelli Mutton Broth	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
		Gravie Partridge	At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Extracts from the Graefenberg Company's Almanac Continued.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

(*Entirely Vegetable.*)

THIS remarkable pill, of which more are daily sold than of all other pills together, was discovered under the following circumstances:

A Physician of mature years had suffered for more than a quarter of century from disease arising from indigestion and billious troubles. During his illness he learned, by profound research and study, that the great obstacle in the way of a cure was that physicians treated all the diseases of indigestion as *separate* complaints, while, as they *all* arise from derangement of the digestive organs, they should be grouped into one class, and a remedy prepared which, by striking at the very root of the difficulty, would entirely eradicate it from the system. Following out the plan suggested by this discovery, and aided by the most eminent medical and scientific men of the age, he combined the simple yet wonderfully effective Graefenberg Pill. It entirely restored him to health and has never failed to prove equally efficacious since. It is a striking evidence of the vast curative power of vegetable simples when combined and used in accordance with the laws of nature.

Nature cures the diseases arising from the same *cause* with the same remedies, no matter by what diversity of name they are known. All of the leading principles of natural cures enter into the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills; hence their great efficacy in any of the following complaints.

Billious Complaints,	Boils,
Asthma,	Deficient action of Bowels,
Constipation,	Catarrah,
Dyspepsia,	Cough of Pregnancy,
Erysipelas,	Difficult Breathing,
Low, Nervous, and Simple Fevers,	Acid Stomach,
	Dyspeptic Consumption,
Gastric Fevers,	Imperfect Digestion,
Gripes,	Determination of Blood to the Head,
Heartburn,	
Headache,	Flatulency,
Indigestion,	Frequent Bleeding at the Nose,
Hysterics,	
Liver Complaint,	Fainting,
Neuralgia,	Nightmare,
Rheumatism, and all Diseases arising from want of action in the Digestive Organs,	Inflammation of Vital Parts,
	Inflammation of the Stomach,
	Jaundice, &c.

My position as a clergyman, and at the head of a large literary, educational institution, has given me opportunities to extend the use of your medicines, and I wish to say that I have used no medicines in which I have so large confidence as I have in those of the Graefenberg Company.

GEO. S. CHADBOURNE, Poultney, Vt.

I can truly say that I believe the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have been the means of saving my life on more than one occasion. In my opinion there is no medicine more valuable in billious complaints.

JOHN M. BALTHIS, Victoria, Knox Co., Ill.

I, William Smith, Governor of Virginia, certify and make known that Joseph Prentice—who signs a certificate relating to the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—is the Clerk of the Court of this State. The said certificate embraces the names of the most reliable and responsible people in this community, and certifies to the invariable curative action of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

And I further testify that full credit and faith are due and ought to be given to said certificates.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name, and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed hereunto.

WILLIAM SMITH, Governor.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, certify that for many years we have frequently used in our families various kinds of medicines, some of which have been prescribed by our family physicians, and some others, called "patent medicines," we have purchased from druggists and merchants who had them for sale. We have recently used the "Graefenberg Family Medicines; we have fully *tested* their *virtue* and *merit* by using them at different times; we have seen and heard of their remarkable efficacy both in our own and other families, and we deem them *decidedly* the most *deserving* the safest, and most valuable family medicine ever offered to the public, and we recommend them to all who need medicine.

B. B. ANDERSON, WILLIAM ELY,
RAULIN ANDERSON, JOHN HEAVERIN,
ELIAS THOMAS, GEORGE McMISLER.

I, James Houston, Justice of the Peace for Bracken Co., Kentucky, hereby certify, that the subscribers to the foregoing certificate are citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, and I know them to be persons of strict veracity and good repute, and am sure they would not lend their names as above, but with utmost confidence in the medicine. Having used the "Graefengerg Vegetable Pills" in my family, I cheerfully add my testimony in their favor.

Given under my hand and seal,
JAMES HOUSTON, Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Persia, Cattaraugus County N. Y., and the town of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., most cheerfully certify that we and our families have used the Graefenberg Family Medicines, and with the most gratifying results. We believe they justly merit the good qualities claimed for them by the Graefenberg Company, and would confidently recommend them to the public.

Signed by Geo. S Hicker; Thomas J. Parker, physician; Abraham Sucker, farmer; I. P. Rollen, farmer; John Havens, merchant; Ely Page, farmer; Stephen Hooker, farmer; E. J. Goss, drover; G. F. Southwick, farmer; P. Walden, farmer; Wm. Griffiths, butcher; D. Grannis, wheelwright; Edwin P. Daily, builder; H. N. Hooker, merchant; John Barnheart, farmer; E. Van Dorke, cordwainer.

Sworn before JOHN B. WILBOR, Justice of the Peace

Having had occasion, we made use of the celebrated "Graefenberg Family Medicines," and can say truly that they are most excellent, and we most cheerfully add our testimonial of their worth.

T. H. MITCHELL, ANTHONY MOSS,
S. H. KNAPER, C. C. KNAPER,
B. T. WOODRUFF, all of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Price of the Pills in Bombay 9 annas per Box.

McCOMBIE & SONS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—
Fire Premiums upwards of ... £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest ... " 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds ... " 880,00
The Funds of the Company exceed ... " 20,0000

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*

London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company ... £135,000
Accumulated Fund ... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of ... 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.	

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

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